RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square one week........ $1 00
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[illegible]
One Square six months........ 15 00
[illegible] at proportional rates
A Square equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising.
[illegible] in advance.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 29. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873. NO. 7.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors,
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.
THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at TWO DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. [illegible] subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

ANOTHER CLUB.

We return thanks to a friend at Hallsville, Duplin county, for a small list of subscribers at Buena Vista [illegible]

COME AND DO LIKEWISE.

Our friend, Mr. W. A. McB[illegible], of Harrell's Store, Sampson county, [illegible]

COLONEL A. R. LAMAR.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CLASSIFIED [illegible] NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]

REFUNDING THE CONSOLS.

We learn from the Wilmington [illegible]

[illegible]

Breckinridge has been invited to deliver the oration before the literary society of that institution at the annual commencement in June next.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

We have received from Dr. C. T. Murphy, Senator from Sampson, a copy of the Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Public Charities of North Carolina, and we publish some extracts therefrom, as compiled by the Raleigh *News*, containing valuable information in regard to the charitable and penal institutions of the State.

The Board consists of Dr. C. Tate Murphy, Senator from Sampson, Chairman, Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, and Dr. G. W. Blacknall.

The purposes and objects of the Board are stated to "be the growth and development of true public charity, *humanely*, intelligently and economically administered," and these objects are classified as follows:

1. The government and management of these institutions.
2. Official conduct of superintendents, trustees, directors, officers and employes of these institutions.
3. Condition of the buildings, grounds and other property.
4. Financial management, economy and wisdom in the expenditure of moneys appropriated for their support.
5. The efficiency and usefulness of each institution to all parts of the State alike.
6. Compliance or failure to comply with the general and special laws relating to each.
7. Who have a claim to relief?
8. What is the basis of their claim? What is its extent?
9. How, and by whom should they be administered?
10. What are the best methods of administration in all these departments?
11. Many other matters pertaining to the usefulness and good management of the institutions under the inspection of the Board.

The Report gives an explanation of the creation of the Board, and the progress it has made since its organization.

The Board of public Charities was created under a law passed by the General Assembly of 1868–'69, and the terms of service of the members first elected were to begin on the first day of July 1869, and to hold one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, the Legislature electing successors to each for five years from the date of such expiring term.

Dr. Murphy was chosen President of the Board in March, 1872, to succeed [illegible] whose term had [illegible] and he was requested by a [illegible] adopted by the Board to visit [illegible] the prisons and poor houses [illegible] as practicable, and report [illegible]. In accordance with [illegible] resolution, Dr. Murphy visited [illegible] number of counties, and the poor houses and jails were examined as [illegible]. These counties [illegible] western, central and eastern [illegible] of the State, giving, it is believed, a fair average of the accommodations and treatment of the paupers and prisoners of the State."

The results of Dr. Murphy's observations and investigations are given in detail in the Report, and as part of the history of the time, and as embodying [illegible] and interesting information on the subjects discussed, we give the following extracts:

In most of the western counties the poor houses were found to be mere hovels, built of logs and daubed with [illegible] with split boards, some [illegible] badly decayed, both in [illegible] doors; some filthy; but few [illegible] comfortable. In the [illegible] frame tenements [illegible] occupied, and of these [illegible] buildings, and except [illegible] even these were either [illegible] or at all suited to the purposes of an almshouse. In brief, the poor houses as a class are [illegible] named—[illegible]. The [illegible] and bedding are in keeping with the houses, old and dilapidated; [illegible] clothes and mattresses so filthy and loathsome as to suggest the idea of a sort of poor house *hydrophobia*, and scantily deficient of either hay or straw, and instances were noticed where, on account of the want of clothing, the inmates were compelled to cut up the ticking of the mattresses for the purpose of covering their nakedness. This condition of things was found to exist in counties where clover, hay, and the grasses are successfully cultivated, and prosperity and plenty in other respects prevails.

In two or three counties only were [illegible] houses found. In one of these the [illegible] were badly decayed, and in [illegible] we find a building well suited to the purposes of an almshouse. This was the county of Guilford, and was erected under the supervision of that noble patriot and statesman, Ex-Gov. Morehead, who, in this respect as well as others, was far in advance of his State and times, and whose benevolence and sagacity in thus providing for the poor and destitute of his county, ought surely to be imitated by others.

We found one sort of medical attention allowed by most of the County Boards, but was let out generally by contract to the lowest bidder, and awarded sometimes to incompetent men. In certain counties this *poor boon* was denied even where the inmates suffered severely with both acute and chronic diseases. In one county we found in a filthy room a woman suffering with an extensive scrofulous ulcer, covering almost the entire neck, shoulders, and one side of the face, and emitting the most insupportable effluvia, was domiciled in the same room with an aged paralytic, unable to raise himself in bed, and no treatment was afforded either and no physician had visited them in the poor house for two years.

We found but in two counties medicines kept in the poor house, and no such thing as a dispensary or any room set apart for the physician, where he could weigh or dispense the medicines needed by the inmates. It is needless to [illegible] to any one, ever within the wards of a hospital, the importance of this arrangement.

As a class, we found the overseers (of the poor) either *imbeciles* or soulless mercenaries, taking the positions at prices so ruinously low as to preclude the possibility of fair dealing or honest provision for the inmates, their greatest anxiety appearing to be to keep on satisfactory terms with the County Boards. From 11 to 16 cents per day, with the privilege of working the inmates on the poor and unproductive farms, was for their support. Only in one county visited we found the keeper charged with harsh treatment or of requiring the paupers to labor on the farms when unable to do so. In this instance the County Commissioners stipulated to furnish support, and allowed the overseer the proceeds of the farm, by which it was claimed he realized over fifteen hundred dollars per annum profit. This being the only conspicuous instance of an energetic overseer, and being in such striking contrast with those so indolent and efficient, we were inclined to look upon him with favor and commendation.

PAUPERS—INSANE, PARALYTIC, IDIOTIC, EPILEPTIC, ETC.

With regard to this class alone almost a volume might be written; but the board only have time to recite a few facts somewhat illustrative of the treatment of these unfortunates.

Who, that ever passed through the wards of an insane asylum, even the best regulated hospital for the care and keeping of this pitiable class, but has had his heart crushed into gloomy sadness, and his tenderest sympathies aroused for these afflicted, forlorn and helpless creatures, will not say to himself, "God grant it may never be thus with me or mine," and reason again with himself and wonder if all these mind-lost fellow-beings are treated humanely, kindly and gently, and think how cruel indeed it would be to neglect them, or injure them, or treat them harshly? and with these feelings welling up in his soul, let us ask him to go with us (if he pleases) to the county poor house, and walk with us through these wards, and he will perhaps see an epileptic that, by the often recurring convulsions the brain has sustained so many shocks, has lost reason and intelligence—driven out and are gone forever. In another corner is the poor old paralytic, crying for some one to raise him up to enable him to slake his thirst with cold water, or to partake of his scanty meal. Just beyond is the idiot, with his vacant stare and tattered clothing, and a little further back, in a closeted corner, you hear loud cries, with pelting and banging against the walls, alternate curses and laughs, imprecations and songs. Look into this little nook of a cell, and you see the shivering naked form of an insane man or woman whom the keeper will tell you will not wear clothes, nor have bedding, nor even straw upon which to lie, who is sometimes violent, and breaking out, nearly crash to death some poor blind man, woman or child. No skillful physician is here to prescribe even a palliative dose to soothe and compose the irritable nervous system; no quiet chamber to be left alone to sleep; no careful watching—all is blissful ignorance, disorder and confusion.

This is indeed a sad picture, but true to life, of our poor houses this day. Beside the insane inmates, as already described, in the poor houses, many are confined in jails, some chained in the dungeons, without anything around them or about them but cold, bleak, dreary darkness, wallowing in squalid filth and in chains, and some, we have good reasons for believing, were often stinted for food, and even were deprived of sufficient cold water to quench their thirst.

FOOD, CLOTHING, ETC., FOR PAUPERS.

It was found where the County Boards furnished provisions there seemed to be no complaint as to the quantity of food, but where the commissioners had let out to the lowest bidding contracts with keepers at from 11 to 15 cents per day for entire keeping and support, there was not a sufficient quantity allowed, and no [illegible]. In fact, we can state, with few exceptions, the food furnished [illegible] [illegible]

VEGETABLE GARDENS.

If it be possible to contemplate any one feature more than another of the faulty management of our poor houses, it is in the neglect and want of proper cultivation of vegetable gardens. About an acre is usually fenced off for this purpose, and if properly cultivated and fertilized, as could be easily done by one of fair intelligence and energy, full half support could be produced; but as found to exist, barely sufficient is produced for the overseer and his family, and apples and fruits during their season, (so abundant the past year in North Carolina), was regarded as a great luxury by the inmate poor, and was seldom found among them either as a relish or food.

JAILS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

The jails of the State visited were found to be far from comfortable, healthful or secure as prisons. No means of warming them in cold weather, very imperfect ventilation, but little effort at cleanliness, classification or separation of those imprisoned for trivial offences and the notorious and hardened criminal, and sometimes there was through each day an intermingling freely of the sexes without hindrance or restraint; only three of over twenty jails visited had means of heating or warming the cells. It was ascertained by inquiry that the cost of providing the furnaces and flues in these jails, and thereby securing some comfort to prisoners in cold weather, was not heavy or great. Most of the jails are in a dilapidated condition, and defective and faulty in their construction.

STATE PRISON.

In our examinations nothing was found particularly reprehensive or abnormal, nor different from our expectations with the existing condition and surroundings, and considering the characters of the buildings or cells erected up to this time. With the means placed at the hands of the Board of Directors, we are of the opinion that they have done about the best they could. We are well aware that every department could be improved, and sincerely hope, under [illegible] management, to see our State prisons what they ought to be, or at least equal to similar institutions in other States, and yet with a perfect system, [illegible] disciplinary, sanitary and [illegible] the contrast between the condition and treatment of the convicts in the Penitentiary as to food, clothing, medical attention, &c., with the half-starved, half clad sick and suffering inmates of the poor houses of the State is so *painfully great* as to cause a feeling of humiliation to those who can sympathize with affliction, sorrow and want.

A St. Paul washerwoman attending Church offered to call it square if the deacon who passed around the contribution-box would put in the amount of his bill.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Inquest Verdict.

On Thursday, Coroner Hewlett held an inquest, at Burgaw, over the body of the colored woman who was shot and killed by her husband on Monday last. The verdict was that the deceased came to her death from a gun shot wound inflicted by her husband, Sam Perry. The murderer, who is only about 25 years old, has not been heard of since his escape.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad—Decree of Foreclosure.

As everybody knows, the matter of the foreclosure of the mortgages held on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, has been pending in the Superior Court for this County, for some time past. On Wednesday His Honor Judge Russell, granted the decree. This would have appeared in yesterday's issue but for the fact that we were requested to withold it until to-day.

The following is the substance of the decree authorizing the foreclosure of the mortgages and the sale of the road: It provides that E. E. Burruss, C. M. Steadman and John D. Taylor shall be appointed Referees to advertise and sell the road under certain conditions. It authorizes them to receive the bonds of the road mentioned in the statement below from the purchaser upon the following terms: "The said purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay at once in cash, in lawful money of the United States, the sum of forty thousand dollars ($40,000) in order to defray the cash demand upon the fund, the costs, charges and expenses of this action and the claims herein before recited and after said cash payment shall have been made, as aforesaid, the remainder of the amount of the purchase money may be paid by said purchaser or purchasers in the said mortgage bonds; said bonds to be accepted by the referees in such proportion to the par value of said bonds as the amount of said remainder of said purchase money bears to the amount of said bonds; that is to say that, as the said $2,500,000 bonds are to be paid pro rata out of the said remainder of said purchase money, any of the said bonds may be accepted by the referees of the purchaser or purchasers as the payment at that rate and to that amount, provided that the same rateable proportion of cash be paid in by the purchaser or purchasers for all the said mortgage bonds not in the hands of, and not offered in payment by, said purchaser or purchasers.

The Referees are then empowered, upon proper conditions, to make a deed of the property to the purchasers.

Now that a glimpse of daylight is visible, it is to be hoped that Judge Our[illegible] and his friends will purchase and push this road through to Charlotte at an early day. On it, depends in a great measure, the future prosperity of Wilmington, and its progress [illegible], watched with all [illegible]. We shall certainly [illegible] when the Charlotte cone [illegible] this road to visit us, and [illegible] not for distant [illegible] such a scene. [illegible] through the [illegible] its worst day, [illegible]

[illegible]

Henry Berry Lowrey—Is he Dead?

The editor of the Robeson *Pioneer* has recently [illegible] a gentleman from Robeson county, who is pretty well satisfied in his own mind that Henry Berry Lowrey, the outlaw chief, [illegible] has been reported and [illegible] months past. As a matter of interest to our readers we publish, [illegible] in the *Pioneer* [illegible]:

Last Saturday, while at McKenzie's Mill, in this county, we saw a gentleman from Robeson county, who furnished evidence going to prove that H. B. Lowrey, so long a terror to the good people of that section, is, after all, probably still alive and in New York City or vicinity.

About twelve months ago, it we [illegible], a party of men armed and unknown, [illegible] to the outlaws, entered the town of Lumberton under cover of night, and having entered the store of Messrs. Pope & McLeod, they removed therefrom their large iron safe, containing about $30,000, and about $2,000 worth of boots, shoes and ready-made clothing. This was on Friday night, and Henry Berry has not been seen since by any white person in that section. On the Monday following a man calling himself Henderson, and claiming to be a correspondent of the New York Herald, went into Scuffletown and remained with the outlaws a week or ten days, during which time they claimed to have him under arrest. Suspicion was aroused among the good people of Robeson county, and an effort was made to deliver the said Henderson up to the authorities, but it was not carried into effect. During this time Henry B. Lowrey, the hero of the safe-robbing, was not seen with the band, and reports of his demise were industriously circulated by his friends. Two reports were circulated; one that a quarrel ensued upon the distribution of the safe plunder which culminated in his being shot and killed by his brother, Stephen Lowrey. Another version was that he was accidentally killed while handling his own gun. During Henderson's [illegible] in Scuffletown he wrote many [illegible] to the *Herald* in reference to [illegible] "Swamp Angels," as he [illegible] these desperadoes, [illegible] the wife, or rather to [illegible] of the late Henry Berry [illegible] as the "Charming Rhoda." [illegible] that a [illegible] saw Henry [illegible] was reported killed and [illegible] stay among them, and the fact that the aforesaid "Charming Rhoda" receives pecuniary support from Henderson, in the shape of [illegible], jewelry, etc., is, we think, a strong evidence of the existence of the outlaw. Shortly after Henderson's return to New York he issued a pamphlet entitled "THE SWAMP ANGELS," and "THE STORY OF THEIR [illegible]." We simply throw out these hints and suggestions, and as a matter of general interest we ask the question, is he dead? We have not the remotest idea that he will ever return to his old haunts, but we think it a great outrage that his life should be spared, while the noble dead of Robeson county, who fell 'neath his remorseless weapons, call loudly for vengeance. There is a price—even $10,000—placed upon his head by the State, and, we believe $750 by the county. The fact that the "injured spouse" receives presents from the said correspondent is, we think, some evidence that Henry Berry's person, or money, is at Henderson's disposal. We would like to see this matter ventilated; if he is alive, outraged humanity should be avenged—if dead, the circumstances attending his demise should be sought out, for we submit that one killing is enough for one man.

The Proposed County Subscription to the Wilmington & Planter's Railroad Company!

As will be remembered, a petition was submitted, some weeks ago, to the Board of County Commissioners, praying that the matter of a subscription of $50,000, in aid of the new railroad line proposed between Norfolk and Wilmington and Charleston, be submitted to the people, in accordance with law. The matter was referred to a Committee, who have submitted the following report, which has been adopted by the Board:

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of submitting to a vote of the people of New Hanover county the question of a subscription of —— dollars, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of Wilmington to, or toward, the city of Norfolk, Virginia, known as the Wilmington & Planter's Railroad, report: That they do not recommend that the matter be submitted to the vote of the people, or that any aid be granted to the construction of the railroad as petitioned, for, among others, the following reasons, viz:

First—That the contemplated railroad toward Norfolk, through the counties of New Hanover, Onslow, Jones, Craven, Beaufort, Pitt, Martin, Bertie, Hertford and Gates, shortens the distance between Wilmington and Norfolk, Va., only a few miles (probably not more than twenty), over the present route, via the Wilmington & Weldon, and Seaboard railroads. The cost of constructing a new road would not be less than three million dollars, which we think the present financial condition of the counties along the route will not warrant; therefore, only a loss of subscriptions made in aid of such an enterprise would be the result. The whole of the real and personal estate of the counties through which the contemplated road would pass, is put down in the State Auditor's reports of 1870–'71, at about seventeen million dollars in value; indicating plainly the inability of such counties to pay largely for such a purpose.

Second—The amount asked from the county of New Hanover, and other counties along the contemplated route of this railroad, can only assist in a small way, the construction of the railroad. Certainly they can have no control over the management of the railroad when finished, being hopelessly in the minority. The company organizing and constructing a grand continuous line of railroad from New York to the Gulf of Mexico and thence to the Pacific Ocean, will control, in their own interest, the whole line. The [illegible] of New Hanover county [illegible] [illegible]

Third—[illegible] county of New Hanover, whose interests the Board of County Commissioners should protect against any expenditure of speculative money, [illegible] is only now, after nearly five years of struggle, able to maintain its credit. With a heavy debt at the close of the late war, the Commissioners have labored and planned much in their attempts to pay the debt and carry on the county business. Only by strict economy, they paid as much as twenty-four per centum per annum for the use of money with which to pay for the support of the county paupers, and the fees of its officers! The county credit has been re-established, partially, only by further income tax taxation, against which earnest remonstrance was constantly heard, and only submitted to because of the realization of the necessities of the case by the majority of the largest tax-payers. The six per cent. gold interest bearing bonds of the county of New Hanover, due March 1st, 1879, although the interest is promptly paid semi-annually, and the payment of the principal money of the bonds assured when they become due, are now only quoted at *seventy cents* on the dollar. An issue of $100,000 more, or even $50,000 more, would result in heavy depreciation of all classes of county bonds, entail additional heavy tax, and, in our opinion, yield an unremunerative result.

Fourth—The present county and city of Wilmington debt may be set down at $800,000, in addition, our county is liable for about the one-twentieth part of the whole State debt. At the full amount represented by the figures our county quota would be nearly $2,000,000. Under the most favorable compromise to be expected with the State creditors, our share would be not less than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($750,000), if settled at once. The day of payment must come some time. It is the duty of the Board of County Commissioners to husband the county resources, for the principal and interest of the larger portion of the public debt must be provided for. One-fourth of all the real and personal property of the county of New Hanover may be said to be liable for debt—State, county and city. The debt therefore of this county is $1,350,000; full enough burthen to carry.

The practical repudiation of the State debt hastens its consuming blight on every enterprise. To increase the debt of the county, at this time, is to still further injure our people and our business. The present debt may well appall every citizen. The depreciation of every security bearing the name of North Carolina upon it, the distrust of capitalists everywhere in every enterprise within our State borders, warn us, in the most unmistakable manner, that there should be no further attempt to increase the debt of our county.

If the Railroad enterprise, for which aid is now asked, can be demonstrated to offer real returns to capitalists, money will not be wanting to complete it. Built by private individuals, it will be freed from the evils which usually attend corporate subscriptions, making them often the foot balls of political and partisan legislation. Your committee view the present condition of the matter to be, in brief, that we are asked to subsidize a grand through route in order to obtain a few miles of railroad within the limits of our county without any prospective benefit. Half the amount asked for, spent in constructing first-class county roads, would, in our opinion, yield much greater profit.

Your committee ask to be relieved from further consideration of the matter.

Silas N. Martin, Chairman.
Lawson E. Rice,
E. M. Shoemaker.

ANNABEL LEE.

EDGAR A. POE.

It was many, full many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived, whom you may know,
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea;
But we loved with a love that was more than love,
I and my Annabel Lee;
With a love the winged seraphs of Heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that long ago
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her high-born kinsman came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre,
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels not half so happy in Heaven,
Went envying her and me—
Yes! that was the reason, as all well know,
In this kingdom by the sea—
That the wind came out of the cloud, by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we;
And neither the angels above in Heaven,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

For the moon never beams without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so all the night tide I lie down by the side
Of my darling, my darling, my life and my bride,
In the sepulchre there by the sea,
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Credit Mobilier Report—Ames and Brooks, the Scapegoats—A White-washing Paper—Sharp Debate to Follow.

From our Special Telegraphic Correspondent at Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1873.—The report in the Credit Mobilier case is universally condemned, for white-washing Kelly, Garfield, Dawes and others, while making scapegoats of Brooks and Ames. The feeling against the committee for their partiality and injustice is as strong as it is against the Credit Mobilier Congressmen themselves.

The two Democrats in the committee are said by their fellow-members to have been overreached.—Nothing better, however, was expected from Niblack, who appears to be mixed up with the corrupt radical ring in this city and votes for their jobs before Congress. Messrs. Morgan, Voorhees, B[illegible], Kerr, Randall, Shellabarger, Butler, Hoar and Wilson, of Indiana, are expected to attack severely the report on Tuesday next.

An effort will be made to attach to the resolution for the expulsion of Ames, one including Brooks, Dawes, Garfield, Kelley, Bingham and Schofield.

Public sentiment demanded that they shall all receive a like punishment. If this amendment fails to get a two-thirds vote, it is pretty certain that the resolution to expel Ames and Brooks will not be voted down. The report of the committee is deemed so abhorrent to justice that a feeling of sympathy has sprung up for Ames and Brooks, whom the committee have picked out for scapegoats.

The Senate to-day passed the House bill to remove the disabilities of ex-Governor William Smith. The matter was engineered by Senator Lewis.

The absence of Southern Senators and Democrats from their posts, at this critical time excites much severe condemnation. L. Q. W.

An English naturalist experiments on the nerves of the members of the post office department by requesting [illegible] by mail.

Mr. Billings, sometimes called Josh, is about to celebrate his fifty-fifth birthday. As Artemus Ward said of Chaucer, "he has talent, but he can't spell."

Oregon proposes to grapple with the Indian problem by indicting a few of the Modocs for murder. A stay of proceedings will doubtless be in order from Capt. Jack.

Senator Harlan says "it pays to be honest and just, even in a mercenary sense." If he had been paid for honesty and justice, he would have starved to death long ago.

A New York journal says juries are supreme as to facts and judges as to law. In criminal cases juries have a right to judge of the law and the facts, we believe, this way.

The authorities of Milan having prohibited the production of Govean's new comedy under its title of "Jesus Christ," the author now proposes to call it "The Redeemer."

John Barkhart, of Virginia, is over 100 years of age, and for a long time lived in the hollow of a large beach tree. Last year he married, however, and has now built an addition to the tree.

Dion Boucicault has been tendered a benefit by the St. Louis Knights of St. Patrick, who desire to express their gratitude for the efforts of the play-wright to elevate Irish character, as shown in his productions.

The Man Who "Put Up the Job" on Senator Pomeroy.

Alexander M. York, who appears as the principal witness against Senator Pomeroy, is a man rather under medium height, of slight build, and is apparently about forty-five years of age. In complexion he is quite dark. He has black hair and blue eyes, and wears a full but rather short and thin beard and mustache. His features are regular, and when he smiles he displays his front teeth. His eyes are somewhat sunken, and when he is interested they become considerably distended. He is rather an amiable looking gentleman, and, phrenologically speaking, is a "long-headed man." In the committee room he seemed to be entirely at his ease.—*Washington Star.*

MARRIED.

[illegible] First Baptist Church, in this city, on [illegible], by the Rev. J. C. Hiden, Mr. [illegible] MAS [illegible], of Fayetteville, to Miss [illegible] GILBERT, daughter of D. J. Gilbert, [illegible].

In Thomas county, Ga., on Sunday morning, [illegible] of January, by the Rev. A. C. Steph[illegible], Dr. A. B. COOKE, of Atlanta, to Miss [illegible], eldest daughter of Isaac Alderman, [illegible].

On the evening of the 13th instant, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D. JAMES [illegible] MONDS, to ELIZA HILL, [illegible] J. Lord, Esq.

[illegible]

[illegible] 19th inst., at the Front [illegible], by Rev. Dr. R. S. Moran, Mr. JAMES W. [illegible] ONOLLY to Miss CARRIE [illegible], daughter of John D. and Mary O. [illegible].

DIED.

[illegible] consumption, on the 15th [illegible] WALLACE, Junior.

[illegible]

In this city, on the 18th instant, of consumption, Mr. JOHN K. McGUIRE, aged 31 years.

STATE NEWS.

Shad are down to 60 cents in Newbern.

Goldsboro' rejoices in twenty liquor shops.

The Tarboro' river is still rising rapidly.

The Salem Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows has been revived.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of this State, meets in Raleigh on the 17th of May.

More apple and peach trees have been planted in Wake county this season than ever before known.

Rev. C. M. Payne has been called to the pastorate of the Madison, Leaksville and Wentworth Presbyterian Church.

Dr. J. T. Young, who lived near Dysartsville, in McDowell county, was kicked by a mule a few days since, and instantly killed.

Captain O. H. Blocker, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District, (Fayetteville), has been recently appointed a Collector.

The Durham Tobacco Plant says: There are about fifty young men in Durham, and of this number about forty-five belong to the order of the Good Templars. What other town in the State can say this.

The Rutherfordton Record says: A man in this county had three wives in one year; two wives were buried the same year. He is now living with his fourth wife. Can any county in the State beat this?

The Greensboro' Patriot says: Several more Canadians have arrived at Brown Summit, where they have purchased 1000 acres and will locate. There are several other arrivals looking out for homes.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says: On Friday last, we are informed, while Dr. B. F. Arrington was sitting in his room at home, he suddenly became speechless and unable to arise from his chair. His condition is much improved, however, at present.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: Six persons were confirmed in the Catholic faith at the Catholic Church, in this place, on Friday morning, by Bishop Gibbons. The Church has been repaired and painted, and now presents a beautiful appearance.

Four brothers, named Sherard, from South Carolina, passed through Greensboro' Saturday night on their way home, having just been released from the Albany penitentiary, where they were incarcerated on charge of kukluxing. They were pardoned by the President.

The Battleboro Advance says: There has been no new cases of small-pox in the county lately, and it is confidently believed that the disease has disappeared for good. Persons having business there are visiting Nashville, and we hope soon to see regular communication restored.

Doc Sherard, a prisoner in the Snow Hill jail, under sentence of death for murder, died in the dungeon on Saturday from voluntary starvation. An appeal to the Supreme Court had been taken by his counsel, the result of which has not transpired. It took Doc just twelve days to do it.

The Battleboro' Advance says: Mr. W. H. Snipes, of this county, had the misfortune to get his leg broken, on Tuesday, by the falling of a tree in his new ground. The tree in falling struck another and bounded several feet from the stump, striking Mr. Snipes with the above result.

The Piedmont Press says that Love, a notorious desperado and highwayman, was captured a few days ago by Capt. J. J. Horton and J. W. Farthing, on the Watauga River, near the Tennessee line. Two years ago Love was indicted by the Watauga county Grand Jury and managed until now to elude the vigilance of the officers.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: We regret to learn that Mr. John Madre, quite an old man, the miller at Barefoot's mill in this county, died on Friday night last. His death is supposed to have resulted from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog sometime during last year. He was sick in bed several weeks before his death.

The Winston Sentinel says: The track is laid on the N. W. N. C. R. R., one mile this side of Kernersville.—Regular tains will be placed on the road from Kernersville to Greensboro' as soon as the track is ballustered, which will be in a few days. The track between this place and Kernersville will be laid as soon as the weather permits.

The Kinston Gazette says: We learn that a difficulty has occurred, in which a white man named Waters was severely injured by a blow on the head, inflicted with a gun in the hands of a negro. The latter accuses Waters of having whipped his mother. During the night following the disturbance the negro was badly shot by some unknown person. The parties all live near Falling Creek.

The Wadesboro Argus says: We learn that an accident of a serious nature occurred to Lotta Pemberton, colored, upon the plantation of Jno. D. Pemberton, Esq., in Richmond county, one day last week. It appears that she was in the yard assisting in the burning of trash, from which her clothes caught fire, and before assistance could be rendered, she was so badly burned as to cause her death shortly afterward. Deceased was about 15 years old.

The Newbern Times says: Sheriff Pritchett, of Jones county, was in the city yesterday and informed us that the only two prisoners incarcerated in his jail, left the home he had provided for them in a very unceremonious manner a few days ago. They effected their escape by burning a hole through the floor of the room in which they were confined, and knocking a hole through the brick wall with a chisel, which was furnished them by parties on the outside. No tidings have been received of them since their escape.

The Raleigh News says: We learn that, on Tuesday evening, on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, the paymaster's car, containing that officer, his wife and children and several friends, collided with a train, injuring a number of the party. We are informed that the paymaster's arm was broken and that his wife and a couple of his children sustained injuries, the exact nature of which we have not learned.

The Raleigh News says: We learn from Maj. H. M. Miller, Deputy U. S. Marshal, who has just returned to this city from the East, that on Friday last, in Sampson county, William Henry Gainey, shot and seriously wounded Henry Godwin, a witness against him in the Federal Court, and it is thought that Godwin will die.

The weapon used was a double barreled shot gun. The first load took effect in the face, neck and breast, and as Godwin turned his back to get out of the way, Gainey fired again, the second discharge lodging in the back of the head and shoulders. Dr. Monk, who was called in to examine the wounds, pronounces Godwin's situation very critical. Major Miller did not give us any particulars of the origin of the difficulty.

WHO IS GUILTY?

"The man waits outside," said Mr. Spencer Fenton's servant, as he stepped in front of the low office table, piled with books and law papers.

Mr. Fenton's servant was a man of penetration, and knew where to draw the dividing line between the commonplace "man" and the higher order of being known as the gentleman.

"Let him come in," said Mr. Fenton, quietly, as he took a pistol from a drawer, laid it on the table and dropped a newspaper over it.

Mr. Fenton was a lawyer, in good practice in a large city, and was known as widely among the class of customers for whom he practiced as a celebrated lawyer of "Great Expectation" fame.

The man was admitted, and proved a sullen looking, brutish personage, in a suit of slops, which looked as if they had been sodden in the ooze and slime of the river for months. He held in both hands—as if he feared that if it was not held tightly it would elude his grasp and escape—a mangy fur cap without a frontpiece, and with one ragged "ear-lap" hanging by a single string.

Mr. Fenton looked once at this square-jawed, savage face, and ganged his man.

"You may go, John," he said to his servant. "Take these papers down to Mr. Frisbee, at No.——, old city hall, and wait for a message. Take an hour or two for yourself, if you like."

John went out, and Mr. Fenton arose, turned the key in the lock and put it in his pocket, while the man watched him furtively. The lawyer then took a seat at the table opposite his client, looking at him sternly.

"Now, my man," he said quietly, "we are together, and I want to know exactly how this matter stands."

"I'm going to tell you how it stands, honest Injun, I am."

"You don't mean to try to cheat me, I hope, Senter; because, if you start with that idea, I shall turn you out immediately, and seek information elsewhere. I can get along without you—understand that!"

"I'll play fair, Mr. Fenton. Lord love you, the idea or trying to pull the wool over your eyes never came into my head."

"Very well. Now, as to this bank robbery. You say that you can give information—for a consideration, of course."

"For five hundred dollars; don't forgit that."

"Silence! Judas had his price and so shall you."

"Then I'll tell you. The man that put up the job is Seth Amity, the cashier of the bank."

Fenton started to his feet, and for a moment, lost his self-possession.

"Seth Amity! Man you are either drunk or crazy!"

"Be I? Then you take me som'ers and git me swore to it. I'll take my affydavy and wheres that he's the one as put up the job. I a'int a going to swear to a lie."

"I believe you'd swear to anything for a dollar, Senter; but that don't matter. Of course, if you can prove what you say, the man must be punished. But Seth Amity! knowing the weakness of human nature as I do, and having been witness to all sorts of duplicity, I would yet undertake to swear that you are lying."

"I ain't, Mr. Fenton; so help me, I ain't. He's the man as done it; he's the man as put the others up to the fastenings, and give them the impression to the safe key and the word to unlock the safe by."

"You know a great deal about this matter it seems to me."

"Course I know about it. I ain't snaked and crawled there hull nights for nothin'. See here, they are going to make another haul on the bank, and they are going to meet to arrange it to-night. Would you dare to go with me and listen?"

"Can you lead the way?"

"I kin, and you'll see what yer precious Seth Amity amounts to."

"What time will you come?"

"Nine o'clock."

"Shall I bring a policeman?"

"I don't like the cops; but bring one, if you like. He can't hurt me."

"Very good; you can leave me now; but be on hand at that time."

He arose and unlocked the door, and Senter shuffled out in his sullen manner. As he passed down the wide staircase, a young man brushed past him rapidly, and gave him a look of silent scorn. Senter stopped on the stairway and looked after him.

"That's you, Seth, my boy. You are down on me for a traitor and informer, but I'll fix you yet!"

The young man tapped at the door of Fenton's room and entered. The lawyer looked up at him quickly, and an expression of doubtful meaning passed over his face.

"Good morning, Seth," he said. "How do matters go on at the bank?"

"They are in trouble, of course, for there is absolutely no clue to the scoundrels who robbed the safe. They were cunning enough not to take anything except gold—actually leaving a large quantity of notes, which they might have had as well as not."

"Do you suspect any one connected with the bank?"

"I own I have my suspicions, Mr. Fenton, but I have no proofs, and as the man and I are not good friends, it might look like personal enmity on my part if I spoke of it."

"The safe was opened with the key and word."

"Yes; that is the puzzle, for only two of us had the word. The key is another matter, and it might have been taken in a dozen ways. Why, if the directors did not have the utmost confidence in me, I might have been suspected myself. Are you going to the house?"

"No; but you must give the name of the man you suspect; of course it will go no further than myself."

"Henry Dana, the assistant cashier," replied Seth slowly. "You know that he has not been friendly with me since he knew that Mary and I were engaged, for he hoped to succeed himself."

"Umph! You are going to the house to see Mary?"

"Yes; I thought perhaps you were going down. I can't stop a moment; so good-bye, and if you find out anything, let us know at once."

He hurried out, and Fenton remained with his head upon his hands, in deep thought. He had trusted Seth Amity so far that he had accepted him as the affianced husband of his only daughter, whom he loved as few parents love their children.

He knew that his informer was a brute, but a good spy, and he had given him trustworthy information before, and it looked bad for Seth. If it proved true, he would be the one to break the daughter's heart, and consign Seth Amity to a prison cell for years. But he had been retained by the bank officials to work up this most audacious robbery, and he would do his duty. Seth hurried down to the cars and stepped up to the Fenton residence. As he went up the steps the door opened and a young man stepped out, who cast a savage glance at him and passed by without saying a word.

"What is Henry Dana doing here?" he muttered; and what a malicious glance he gave me! I must understand this at once."

He touched the bell and sent up his name by the servant who answered the call.

Directly after the girl came back with a card, upon which was written in a delicate female hand:

"Not at home, to Mr. Amity. I will never see you again.

"MARY FENTON."

Seth looked wildly at the servant, and then tearing the card in pieces, he stamped upon them furiously, and hurried out into the street, his heart full of doubt and fears. Mary had refused to see him again. Who had poisoned her mind against him, and how should he unravel the dark web which fate seemed weaving around him?

Senter was on hand at the appointed time, and met Fenton at his office, where they were joined by a policeman "in mufti." Fenton had armed himself, and after a stern command to be careful what he did, the informer took the lead, walking several paces in advance of the others, and not appearing to belong to them. He took a cab at a corner stand, and they followed his example, and after ordering their driver to keep the other cab in sight, they drove away through the city, and half an hour after alighted in a side street, where the houses were of the class known as suspicious. The cabmen had their orders and drove away, and Senter joined the party.

"Where is the place, you?" said the policeman.

"Gentleman Tom's," replied Senter. "You have got the office."

"Tom keeps a little game of faro, and a good many rough customers hang around him," said the policeman. "Will you go in?"

"Of course," said Fenton, quietly.

"You are game," muttered the policeman. "This way then."

He opened a gate in a board fence between two houses and passed in, and by the talismanic power of certain words and knocks they were soon inside of the houses, in which the gambling was in full blast.

The proprietor and Senter exchanged a few words, and then Senter led the way up stairs to a small room, which was carpeted so thickly that their footsteps gave no sound. Senter moved a small panel, scarcely an inch across, and motioned to Fenton to look in. He applied his eye to the opening and saw three men seated at a table, almost within reach of his hand, conversing in low tones. All of them were masked closely; and two of them called the third by name, at different times, and the name was—Seth Amity.

Fenton listened and heard the whole plan of the proposed robbery, and he knew that the man to whom he had trusted, and to whom he had been about to give his daughter in marriage, was a villian and a [illegible] robbers.

All compunctions were [illegible] and the last words he heard [illegible] arose were these:

"I have invested [illegible] last haul in Chicago [illegible] it will give me [illegible] that old shark, Fenton, [illegible] to hurry up the marriage [illegible] daughter. There is [illegible] sand in gold in the bank, [illegible] will flow in [illegible]. This will make us rich [illegible] tire and live the life of [illegible]."

They passed out of [illegible] the three watchers [illegible] with a strange intention [illegible] passed from the [illegible].

"I can crush him now [illegible]," Senter, [illegible] well, and instead of [illegible] shall have a thousand. [illegible] house, and we will [illegible]."

Twice during the [illegible] passed Mr. Fenton [illegible] a wild, excited [illegible] face, and the lawyer [illegible] believe the evidence [illegible] Seth did not [illegible] sorrow had driven [illegible].

At night three [illegible] closely over the [illegible] through the alleys [illegible] ton's bank and reached [illegible] was opened [illegible]. A man lay sleeping [illegible] was quickly overpowered [illegible] gagged. The [illegible] the leader showed the [illegible] place where the other [illegible] and nothing [illegible] was disposed of [illegible] let down the [illegible] the leader produced [illegible] vault, and opened it [illegible]. The floor was quickly [illegible] small canvass bags, [illegible] represented a large [illegible] gold.

As they were gloating over the prize, which far exceeded their expectations, there came [illegible] men, and the three robbers [illegible] cured before they had time to [illegible] danger.

"Taken in the act, Seth Amity," said Fenton, showing [illegible] cannot hope for mercy [illegible]. Take off his hat; let [illegible] villain's face."

One of the officers removed [illegible] and held up a lantern, [illegible] not Seth Amity, but Henry [illegible] dark face distorted [illegible].

"I am beaten," [illegible] "Ton, be sure of this [illegible] so much for the [illegible] man who has [illegible] woman [illegible] through all, and [illegible] heard it. A [illegible] for spoiling my [illegible]."

"That's what [illegible] Senter, "I [illegible] of this [illegible]."

"Take me to [illegible] myself from all [illegible]."

So the three [illegible] and Seth Amity was [illegible] of all men, and what he cared [illegible] in those of Mary Fenton [illegible] told her that he had [illegible] and that the [illegible] villainy, and [illegible] cast off the man she [illegible] villain. She made [illegible] for the [illegible] is now his wife, [illegible] better [illegible] her home.

The stolen [illegible] recovered and [illegible] Dana was sent to [illegible] was found dead [illegible] after the prison [illegible] him. Whether [illegible] hand, or conducting [illegible] heart, no man knows.

Senter was guilty of [illegible] discretion in the way of [illegible] the property of another man without his consent, and Fenton [illegible] against him. That [illegible] a man's character, that [illegible] serving the State in [illegible] term of years.

In 1862 Texas had [illegible] convicts in her [illegible]. In 1872 there were nine hundred and forty-four. Slow but progressive.

A little six year old who, whilst learning her catechism, was taught by her mamma to recite the injunction that it was her Christian duty to "keep God's commandments and to walk in the same" all the days of her life, when, heaving a sigh, she very earnestly inquired if she might not ride sometimes.

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

In this case of the People on the relation of F. Battle, ex. Alexander McAvoy, et al., Defendants, Appellants, the Supreme Court has confirmed the decision of Judge Watts. Mr. McAvoy, as Secretary of State, refused to issue a charter to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, because the Board of Directors of the Company refused to take the oath of office prescribed by the Convention. The Court has decided that the Secretary of State has no discretion in the matter, but must issue the charter when the fees are paid and the papers are in proper form.

EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We lay before our readers, in this issue the interesting Baptist Education Convention held in Greensboro', on the 13th inst. The proceedings of the Convention will be found replete with interest to all the friends of education in the State, of all denominations. We congratulate the people on the educational awakening which is truly charming.

It is time that the Baptist and other denominations had their colleges. None can hold themselves blameless for the terrible educational condition of the State. North Carolina could not be the great prosperous commonwealth she is, if her citizens were not more intelligent than they are. Ignorance is the curse of the country, and the only remedy is education.

This subject has been discussed in the Legislature in regard to the Agricultural College, and the Baptist Female College at Raleigh, and in other connections, and the people are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of action. The Baptists have taken the lead in this matter, and we hope that the Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Disciples, Lutherans, Quakers, Universalists, Catholics, Jews, Mormons, Spiritualists, Infidels, and all other denominations will follow their example. Let us have a college in every county, and a high school in every township, and the work will be done.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN RAILROAD.

We learn that two bills are pending in the Legislature in regard to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Railroad. One in the Senate, by Mr. Scales, of Guilford, in favor of the Company, and the other in the House, by Mr. Lineberger, of Gaston, against the Company. We are not informed as to the provisions of these bills, but we hope that the friends of the road will be on the alert, and see that the bill favorable to the road is passed. The road is a necessity to the State, and must be built. Let the people of the counties interested in the road see to it that their representatives do their duty in the premises.

SUPREME COURT AT NEW BERNE.

The Supreme Court in the case of the Insurance Company of North America, recently decided in favor of the Board of Equalization, and that the latter has been properly constituted. We remember that a bill was introduced into the Legislature, at the session of 1871-'72, to repeal the act creating the Board of Equalization, and that the bill was defeated by the vote of Senator Scott, of Randolph. We will see the bill, and refer to it again.

STATE NEWS.

Wilson Court is in session this week with Judge Cloud presiding.

Dr. C. J. Cook has been elected President of the Charlotte Ice Company.

The official county tax on property in Granville county pays $8 per head for boarding her prisoners in jail.

Mr. Alexander Graham, an old and highly respected citizen of Charlotte, is dead.

Capt. W. S. Cook, Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, has resigned his position with a view of retirement from active business.

The Asheville Expositor says: James Wilson, colored, was shot and killed on the 18th instant, at Marshall, Madison county, by Robert Gudger, colored.

The shooting was done in self-defense, the case came up before the Mayor, and he is a good shooting for the city, but it is rather hard on the county.

The Oxford Torchlight says: Rev. C. M. Pratt, J. G. Hester, the Rebel spy and detective, has been in custody by the President and Cabinet for several days, and is now in the county for life country good, to punish the interfer ing.

The Rev. James L. Kennedy, Pastor of the Christian Church in Edgecombe county, and both beloved and esteemed in Rocky Mount, was

Mrs. William Rives, of Granville county, died on the 17th inst., and was buried on the 19th. She was the mother of Mr. Lemuel Rives, one of our Wilmington merchants.

Several meetings have been held in Tarboro' during the week, to consider the propriety of building a railroad from that place to Scotland Neck. It is said that a large amount of stock has been subscribed.

Mr. Alexander Boyd, of Mecklenburg county, has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District, in the place of Mr. Wm. Johnston, resigned.

Mr. Boyd is a good man for the place, and will make a faithful officer.

Mr. Gaston Meares, of Wilmington, has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District, in the place of Mr. Wm. Johnston, resigned.

Mr. Meares is a good man for the place, and will make a faithful officer.

Yesterday morning, says the Raleigh Observer, of Saturday, was the coldest morning of the present season. The mercury fell to 10 degrees above zero in this city, and in the country it was much lower. Reports from Wake county say that the mercury fell to 4 degrees above zero in some localities. Fruit is not injured.

The Senate, yesterday, gave the Raleigh Sentinel of Thursday, all the morning session which closed at one o'clock, some forty bills were passed, and, thirty-six of the latter were killed outright. Among the latter was the bill to repeal the act establishing the Board of Equalization. The bill was killed by a vote of 25 to 21. Senator Scott, of Randolph, who was absent on the first reading, was present and voted against the bill on the second reading.

Raleigh Sentinel of Thursday, 13th: The Senate, yesterday, had an enormous amount of work. Besides the regular business of the morning session which closed at two o'clock, some forty bills were passed, and, thirty-six of the latter were killed outright. Among the latter was the bill to repeal the act establishing the Board of Equalization. The bill was killed by a vote of 25 to 21. Senator Scott, of Randolph, who was absent on the first reading, was present and voted against the bill on the second reading.

Mr. Pope introduced an act in relation to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. Referred.

Bill amending an act in relation to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. Referred.

Bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Railroad Company. Referred.

Bill to incorporate the Yadkin Valley Railroad Company. Referred.

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. Referred.

Bill amending an act to incorporate the Statesville and Western Railroad Company. Referred.

Bill amending an act to incorporate the Statesville and Western Railroad Company. Referred.

Bill to incorporate the Statesville and Western Railroad Company. Referred.

Bill to incorporate the Statesville and Western Railroad Company. Referred.

Bill

The Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
W. C. & A. R. R. & W. & W. R. R.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1873.

[illegible] recent absence from this [illegible] I saw announced [illegible] the Associated Press [illegible] that at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day a committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the railroads in this State, controlled by the Southern Railway Security Company, to demand relief from the odious discrimination against local freights. Failing in this, the committee is instructed to memorialize the Legislature for relief. The animus [illegible] the city papers says [illegible] the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce discussed the subject of the [illegible] of local freights, and a committee was appointed to enquire of the proper railroad authorities and demand relief, and if it could not be obtained, then [illegible] the Legislature.

Since my return I have waited three days to receive the communication from the Chamber of Commerce, [illegible] the action taken on the [illegible], but as yet have received nothing from them. As these statements are calculated to produce prejudice against the management of the road, I submit the following answer:

I have no recollection of any complaint being made to me of discrimination in rates against this city, nor [illegible] any such discriminations exist [illegible] the rates.

When I took charge of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, now Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta, there were 13 locomotives and 106 cars [illegible] which [illegible] the trans requirements [illegible]. Since that time the [illegible] extended to Columbia, [illegible] the old track re[illegible]. We now have 23 locomotives [illegible]. Of this equipment [illegible] the remainder [illegible] excepting shifting [illegible]. The [illegible] with the [illegible] inadequate to do [illegible] business.

[illegible] reduction in the charges [illegible] freights would have a tendency to [illegible] business, naval stores [illegible] per cent., cotton 21 [illegible] 50 per cent.

[illegible]

When I took charge of the Wilmington [illegible]

Comparing the year 1872 with 1870 there has been an increase of 3,387 car loads, or nearly 50 per cent. in the purely local business of this city, an average increase of more than ten car loads daily, which is far beyond the local increase of any other road known to me. On this large local business the Wilmington merchant pays the same per mile to the road as is paid to or from New York or Baltimore.

When we make the rates no discriminating tariffs for or against any place trading here are made; the freight is the same to the road, whether it stops or goes through. In 1872 the increase of local merchandise was 13,541,284 pounds, a large portion of which was corn, bacon, sugar, coffee, molasses, and salt. It is estimated that about 700 cars loads of new business has been done with this city from competing points which are nearer to other cities.

The only business we have done at less than paying rates has been a large local to this city which geographically belonged to other cities; also, large quantities of timber for the city mills that cannot fill orders for first class [illegible] timber, without our help, and this has been done without profit. If there are any who are not informed as to these matters of timber, let them ask Messrs. Kidders, Parsley, or Chadbourn, where they get their long timber supplies.

Some of the persons named as the committee to communicate with us have knowledge of these cheap city freights.

Not only have we given these fair rates to develop local business, but we have assisted in getting up quite a number of saw mills that draw their supplies from Wilmington, and also a number of extensive operators in the production of shingles and staves, and we have induced by personal efforts a number of large turpentine producers to locate on the line of the road, the greater portion of them depending on Wilmington for their supplies and their general market.

Yet in the face of all of these benefits done to the city, "no voice" was raised in the meeting of the "Chamber of Commerce" to say anything for the road. Nor has the committee, after [illegible] of twelve days, made known the particulars of the grievances complained of.

There has been delay in transportation, both of local and through business, but not greater than under previous administrations. Formerly parties sent forward their products to market as soon as they were in a marketable condition; now they hold them at home for a rise in [illegible].

On a sharp advance in prices the freights of a month are often rushed forward to the road in a week. Had they been sent forward as soon as ready for market there would have been little or no block in business.

The season that will soon close has been the most remarkable for blocks of freight, both for railroads and steamboats, that I have ever known. [illegible] will enquire [illegible] but few roads that have [illegible] than ours. I am [illegible] to say by extraordinary exertions we will get through during the week with our freight blockade.

As far back as December in an effort [illegible] I found it impossible to [illegible] delivered before next summer. For the next season we have contracted for 13 new engines with the prospect of a considerable increase in [illegible].

[illegible] Southern coast has [illegible] the war more than Wilmington. Not only do the merchants of the Northern cities corroborate this statement, but substantial proof is given in the fact that there [illegible] an average of about 135 [illegible] built here in each of the past three years, to which prosperity no road has contributed more than the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads. Our local rates are the same as the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford road, and less than some of the neighboring roads.

For the large reductions in rates and facilities offered at competing points in new connections, if there has been any thanks or recognition for any one of these benefits, I have never heard of them.

As an act of justice, I ask of that Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, to come to our office and examine the detailed records and [illegible] until they have completed the same and verify the exhibits and statements herein made.

Respectfully submitted,

R. R. BRIDGERS,
President.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, TONNAGE OF FREIGHTS RECEIVED AT WILMINGTON STATION, W. C. & A. R. R., FROM STATIONS ON AND BEYOND THE LINE OF SAID ROAD, AND FORWARDED TO LIKE POINTS, DURING 1870, 1871, 1872.

ARTICLES.	1870.	1871.	1872.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Shoplifting on a Large Scale.

Gov. Dix, of New York, has pardoned one Mrs. Snyder, recently convicted of shoplifting, whereupon the *Standard* grows indignant and tells the following about Mrs. Snyder:

"Mrs. Snyder is understood to be connected in Cleveland, Ohio, with a person who is engaged in the same nefarious practice which she pursues. This person is the keeper of what is known in rogues' parlance as a 'fence.' It is a place where stolen goods are received and sold. After the Snyder's conviction here and sentence to ten years' imprisonment, a brother-in-law came on to spy out the situation. He came here with his pockets lined with money, and approaching some of our well-known and honest citizens offered them large sums for their co-operation in obtaining a pardon.

"It may be interesting to our readers to know that Mrs. Snyder boasted to one of our officers of having been worth $80,000, all of which she had made by stealing. She further affirmed that she owned two brown stone fronts in New York city, and these she had paid for out of her own earnings, by the sale of goods which she had stolen in various cities. When she [illegible] arrested [illegible] with her companion she was on her regular quarterly tour through the State. 'I stole $28,000 [illegible]' said Mrs. Snyder. This is the woman whom Governor Dix has pardoned."

An absent-minded Danbury lady, a few days since, tied a bed quilt she had just washed, to a rocker in front of the store, and pinned her baby to the clothes-line.

An [illegible] boy made a very [illegible] about seven feet [illegible] and robed it with his [illegible] dollar Paisley shawl. He [illegible] he sits.

It is the opinion of the Boston *Herald* that the "public debt has got into a bad habit of increasing since election."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES FROM WESTERN CITIES TO WILMINGTON AND TO CHARLESTON.

[illegible]

The increase of local business has [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reidsville Female College.

No Female College in the South furnishes such advantages at so small a cost.

Cape Fear Teachers' Association.

The attention of teachers in the northern part of the county is called to the next meeting of the Cape Fear Teachers' Association, at Pike Church, above Rocky Point, Saturday, March 8th. All teachers and friends of education are invited. 2&w

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27, 1873.

The Committee recently appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, to remonstrate with the Railroad authorities, deem it proper to submit the following by way of reply to the letter of President Bridgers, published in the city papers of the 26th instant.

Although the Associated Press dispatch, to which reference is made, substantially expresses the feelings and action of the Chamber of Commerce, the Committee disclaim all responsibility for its publication.

The resolution of the Chamber of Commerce grew out of the report of a former communication, setting forth that the President of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Co., had been "interviewed" concerning the grievances, of which our merchants complained, and had vouchsafed neither reply or redress. As he was absent from the city at the time of our appointment we awaited his return, and on the *20th instant*, dropped into the post office, properly stamped the following communication, plainly addressed:

To the President, and Directors of Wil. Col. and Aug. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C.

Gentlemen: At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to call to your attention the serious discontent existing in the mercantile community, of our section, and of the State at large, in consequence of the discrimination in favor of what is known as "through business," and we respectfully appeal to you for such a change of the present system as shall secure to the local business that precedence to which, in our judgment, it is legally entitled.

In asking this change we seek what we sincerely believe will inure as well to your benefit as to that of the people generally; for the through freight is obtained and carried at enormous cost; often netting nothing, and usually not a third of what is realized from the local, besides which the neglect of home interests injures the prosperity of the very people for whose benefit your roads were chartered.

In conclusion, we wish respectfully to state that the feeling of dissatisfaction is so universal that the body we represent saw proper to instruct us, in case this application is disregarded by you, to employ counsel and appeal for redress of our grievances to the Legislature of the State. We deem it unnecessary to go into detail as to the ground of complaint, but are prepared to do so if desired.

(Signed) A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
DONALD MACRAE,
D. R. MURCHISON,
CHAS. H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 20, 1873.

The Committee would explain further that they have heard no complaints as to *rates* charged; but only as to the inexcusable delay in the movement of local freights. They feel that it would be unjust to Mr. Bridgers to cast all the causes of delay upon him as he has not been furnished by those in authority with the transportation requisite for the rapid clearing up of both the through and local, and from the nature of his duties, is so frequently absent from the city, as to render it impossible that complaints should have always his personal attention.

In conclusion, the Committee take pleasure in stating that since the return of Mr. Bridgers, there is abundant evidence that the action of the Chamber of Commerce has by no means been barren of good results; for a very large amount of local freight has already been moved, and if the "extraordinary exertions" to which the President refers as likely to remove the pressure, had been inaugurated earlier there would have been no "blockade," and consequently, no grounds for complaint.

Very respectfully,

A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
DONALD MACRAE,
CHAS. H. ROBINSON,
D. R. MURCHISON,
Committee of Chamber of Commerce.

Alluding to the fact that Vice-President Colfax's term will expire before he can be impeached, the Springfield Republican says: "But let no American, especially no young American, fall into the blunder supposing, because Mr. Colfax escapes impeachment, he has therefore escaped punishment. He carries his judge and executioner within his own bosom. One glimpse into that secret torture-chamber would melt to sudden pity the fiercest partisan or personal enemy who is now clamoring for his imprisonment.

The Resources of West Virginia.

The Charlestown (W. Va.) Courier, in commenting on the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, takes occasion, in mentioning the vast trade that will be opened up by the road, to compare the coal resources of that State with Pennsylvania. It says:

"It is an acknowledged fact that the coal resources of this valley surpass in quantity and quality any or all Pennsylvania. Yet the last mentioned State possesses 588 collieries, employs 70,000 workmen, has invested a capital of $67,000,000 in this enterprise; pays $32,000,000 in wages; produces 23,000,000 tons of coal, and the value of the products amount to $52,000,000 annually. At present West Virginia has but 41 collieries; employs only 1,000 workmen, has invested in the enterprise but a million and a half of dollars; pays in wages not more than half a million dollars; produces but half a million tons, and the value of the product is scarcely a million dollars per annum. When the State can boast of six hundred instead of four collieries, and the workmen and money necessary for the management of these, can one fail to realize the benefits that will accrue? With superior coal and greater facilities for mining, and markets, ever ready to consume all that can be produced, coal companies here, from location and communication, will be better fitted than any portion of the East." It adds: "This, without any mention of the ironworks that will spring up, and without taking into consideration the salt, which now has opened to it a fine market in the East, justifies the belief that the next census will find the most sanguine hopes in regard to this portion of West Virginia realized."

The man who wrote to the State Board of Agriculture to ascertain what was best to plant in wet land, was favorably impressed by the answer. It was "Leeks."

A Washington letter says: "Verbal intelligence has been received here that at least two of the bishops of the English Church have signified their intention to be present, if possible, at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance here next autumn. They are the Bishop of St. Asaph and the Bishop of Manchester. There is some reason to believe that Mr. Spurgeon, if his health will allow, may be persuaded to accompany them."

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.
☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.
☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Article	Price
Beeswax per lb	30 a 32
Barrels, Spts T, each, 2d hand	2 50 a 2 75
New	2 75 a 3 00
Candles, per lb., Tallow	16 a 17
Adamantine	15 a 17
Sperm	50 a 55
Coffee, per lb., Java	30 a 32
Laguayra	25 a 28
Rio	23 a 25
St. Domingo	25 a 28
Flax	[illegible]
Double Anchor	a 16
Rope per lb	7 a 10
Corn Meal, per bushel	0 85 a 0 87½
Domestics, Sheeting, per yard	12 a 13
Yarn, per lb	1 60 a 1 65
Feathers, per lb	55 a 60
Fish, per bbl., Mackerel, No. 1	16 00 a 18 00
No. 2	12 50 a 14 00
No. 3	9 00 a 10 00
Mullets	5 00 a 9 00
Herring, East	8 00 a 9 00
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50
do cut	0 00 a 10 00
do gross	7 00 a 8 00
Dry Cod	7 a 7½
Flour, per bbl, Northern, Family	8 50 a 11 50
Superfine	6 50 a 7 00
Ex Super	7 50 a 8 75
North Carolina, Family	10 00 a 10 50
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25
Glue, per lb	18 a 22
Gunny Bags	25 a 28
Guano, Peruvian, Per ton	[illegible] a 85 00
Grain, per bushel, Corn	[illegible] a 70
Oats	[illegible] a 75
Peas, Cow	1 00 a 0 00
Rice, Carolina	8½ a 9
Hides, per lb., Green	6 a 7
Dry	14 a 15
Hay, per 100 lbs., Eastern	0 00 a 1 85
Northern	a 1 75
Iron, per lb., English, ass'd	4¼ a 5
American, ref'd	4 a 5
American, sheet	9 a 00
Swede	7½ a 00
Hoop, per ton	140 00 a 150 00
Liquors, per gal. (dom) Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 5 00
N. E. Rum	2 00 a 3 00
Gin	1 00 a 7 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00
do Apple	1 50 a 3 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50
Lumber, (Mill) City Steam sawed, Wide do	18 00 a 23 00
Scantling	0 00 a 22 00
Ship Stuff	0 00 a 25 00
Lime, (from store) Rockport	1 50 a 1 60
Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
Molasses, per gallon, Cuba, hhds	30 a 37½
do bbls	[illegible] a 40
Sugar house	00 a 42
do bbl	26 a 27
Syrup, bbls	45 a 50
Nails, per lb., Cut	6 a 6 7
Oils, per gallon, Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
Linseed	1 10 a 1 20
Machinery	1 00 a 2 00
Kerosene	29 a 30
Pea Nuts	1 25 a 1 50
Potatoes, Sweet	80 a 1 00
Irish, bbl	4 50 a 5 00
Provisions, per lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	15 a 18
Middlings	12 a 12½
Shoulders	10½ a 11
Hog round	13 a 15½
Western Bacon (Smoked), Hams	20 a 21
Middlings	9½ a 9¾
Shoulders	8 a 8¼
(Dry Salted) Middlings	8½ a 8¾
Shoulders	8 a 7
Lard, N. C.	00 a 12½
do Northern	9 a 10
Butter, N. C.	15 a 20
do Northern	40 a 45
Cheese	17 a 18
Pork, Northern, per bbl, City Mess	16 00 a 16 50
Thin	00 00 a 14 75
Rump	00 00 a 14 50
Salt, Alum, per bag 2 bush	1 70 a 2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground cargo	0 00 a 0 00
Fr'm store	0 00 a 1 60
American	0 00 a 1 70
Sugar, per lb., Porto Rico	11¼ a 00
C	11¾ a 00
B	a 12
A	12½ a 13
Crushed	14¼ a 00
Soap, per lb., Northern	5½ a 7
Shingles, per M., Contract	6 50 a 9 00
Common	2 25 a 2 75
Staves, per M., W. O. bbl	00 00 a 00 00
R. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Timber, per M., Shipping	00 00 a 00 00
Mill, prime to ex	12 00 a 18 50
Mill, fair	8 00 a 12 00
Mill, inf to ord	4 25 a 6 00
Tallow per lb	10 a 11

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, February 27, 1873.

THE WEEK—General trade has been considerably less active this week than last, but the volume of business has, nevertheless, been large as will be seen by our review below, and except for Spirits Turpentine, which has indicated some signs of weakness, prices for most of the leading articles have been firmly maintained, and at the close there is a strong and buoyant feeling pervading the markets generally. In Provisions, there has been a fair degree of activity this week and prices have advanced. The condition of the *Grocery* trade continues very healthy with a fair amount of orders and an active business. Cotton has displayed considerable signs of weakness, and is scarcely as firm in tone, but prices cannot be written lower. The *Dry Goods* market begins to show some signs of a commencement of the Spring trade. Many of our merchants have already gone north to purchase and others are busily stowing away their winter stock to make room for a new supply. It is thought that there will not be any essential change in prices of brown sheetings or prints during the Spring. The money market still continues to be very stringent, the banks discounting alone for those who have strong claims upon them. The changes of prices of the leading articles and the special features of the week are reviewed as follows:

COTTON—There has been a lack of animation in the market during the week, and although quotations have been sustained, they have been to a considerable extent nominal, in the absence of anything but a very limited demand. In the early part of the week the market was very inactive. Tuesday buyers purchased considerably for export, but the reported going ashore of the steamer Volunteer, of the Lorillard line, checked all operations, and Wednesday the market was very inactive again, with very small sales. The To-day (Thursday) at the time of closing our writing, there is still no improvement visible in the tone of the market, and our quotations are very full. The receipts have not been large, but there continues to be an increase in the accumulation of stock.

The cotton movement for the week as compared with last week shows a falling off in both receipts and exports. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 109,153 bales against 122,052 bales last week, 126,521 bales the previous week, and 114,116 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since September 1st, 1872, are 2,640,529 bales, against 2,166,157 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase since September 1st, 1872, of 443,563 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 80,187 bales, against 81,055 bales the same date last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 1,544,665 bales, against 1,236,803 bales for same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 512,135 bales, against 549,641 bales for same date last year.—The stocks at the interior towns are 90,783 bales, against 87,065 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 438,000 bales, against 499,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 318,000 bales, against 160,000 bales last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 104,000 bales, against 283,000 bales last year.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday, 2 bales at 18¼ cents; Saturday, no sales; Monday, 26 bales at 18 cents, 14 do. at 18½ cents, 7 do. at 19¼ cents, 3 do. at 19¼ cents; Tuesday, 33 bales at 17¾ cents, 25 do. at 18 cents, 3 do. at 17 cents, 10 do. at 18¼ cents, 2 do. at 19 cents, 1 do. at 19¼ cents; Wednesday, 4 bales at 18 cents; Thursday, 35 bales at 17½@18 cents.

We quote as follows:

Ordinary	15½ cents.
Good Ordinary	17¼ "
Low Middling	18¼ "
Strict Low Middling	18½ "
Middling	19¼ "
Strict Middling	19½ "

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The activity which characterized the market of last week has been manifested in all the transactions of the week, and the market has moved with a decidedly healthy tone. The receipts for this week, although they have been very heavy, will not compare with those of last week by several thousand barrels. The crop of this year has already shown a yield of one-fifth more than last year and it is thought that it will reach fully one-fourth before the present year closes. There seems to be no end of the supply in the country, as last year this time many of our city distilleries were compelled to cease operations on account of the scarcity of crude. Prices have ruled very regular and uniform, and distillers' have purchased freely at $3 25 for hard, $5 25 for yellow dip and $5 25 for virgin, (the latter subject to a deduction of one-fifth.) The market closes quiet but steady at the above figures. The receipts for the week, 5,830 bbls. against 12,286 bbls. for last week, is a falling off of 6,456 bbls. The stock in market is about 3,500 bbls. The following table contains the receipts and sales for the week:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	2,132	$3 25	5 25	5 25
Saturday	1,404	3 25	5 25	5 25
Monday	925	3 25	5 25	5 25
Tuesday	461	3 25	5 25	5 25
Wednesday	306	3 25	5 25	5 25
Thursday	602	3 25	5 25	5 25

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The dealings in Spirits Turpentine has been very light as compared with those of last week and the previous week, and the market has been very quiet and easy. There was very little enquiry during the early part of the week, but the market ruled very steady, and last week's quotation was the figures of the sales up to Tuesday, when the market became unsettled and declined ½ cent. Wednesday nothing further was developed, buyers offering lower figures and sellers unwilling to accept, but to-day at the close of our report the market has further declined 1½ cent. The receipts this week were 1,126 casks, but the exports have been upwards of 3,000 casks and the stock in market is reduced to about 6,000 casks. The bulk of the stock is in second or exporters hands. The market closes very quiet and easy at 62 cents. The following were the sales for the week:

Friday	No sales reported.
Saturday	225 casks at 64 cts. ℔ gal.
Monday	No sales reported.
Tuesday	30 casks at 63½ cts. ℔ gal.
Do	*40 " " 64 " "
Wednesday	No sales.
Thursday	50 casks at 62 cts. ℔ gal.

*Selected casks.

ROSIN.—In the general position of the rosin market since the close of our last review, there has been few, if any, important changes worthy of special mention. At the close of our last report we quoted the market for strained as closing firm. Friday, the first day of our review, the market was animated only to a small extent, on account of the lack of disposition of sellers to operate at the figures buyers offered. The transactions embraced only 450 bbls. at $3 15. Saturday sellers were willing to sell at the previous day prices, but buyers were backward in coming forward on account of the unsatisfactory and unsettled condition of Northern markets. Monday there was more confidence exhibited among buyers, and sales of 600 bbls. was effected at $3 15. Tuesday morning there was still some animation exhibited, and purchases were made at the previous day's rates, but in the evening there was a reaction in the market, and lower figures were offered, but sellers were firm in their views, and no sales transpired. To-day, at the close of our report, the market still remains unsettled, quiet and inactive. No. 2—There has been nothing whatever done in the way of sales during the week.—The demand having been extremely light. No. 1 The market has been active with a fair amount of sales, but at prices which were a decline of 25 cents on last week's quotations. Pales have been in good enquiry, but the market has also declined from 25 to 50 cents. The receipts and exports have about balanced each other, and the stock has remained unchanged, and is now in round numbers 85,000 bbls.—The following are the sales for the week:

Friday, Feb. 21—Sales of 300 bbls. strained at $3 15.

Saturday, Feb. 22—Sales of 100 bbls. strained at $3 15.

Monday, Feb. 24—Sales of 600 bbls. strained at $3 15, and 150 bbls. extra Pale at $4 50.

Tuesday, Feb. 25—Sales of 485 bbls. at $3 15 for strained, and 500 bbls. at $3 50 for No. 1, $4 for Pale and $4 50 for extra Pale.

Wednesday, Feb. 26—No sales reported.

Thursday, Feb. 27—No sales reported.

TAR—For this article the market has ruled very quiet and steady during the past week and has not exhibited any changes of quotations. There has existed a fair demand from buyers, and exporters and receipts have readily been taken on arrival at the market rates. The receipts for the week, 995 bbls. against 700 for last week, is an increase of 295 bbls., but the exports have comparatively been very small and the stock has been increased and is now 2,200 bbls. The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

[P. S.—Since the above has been in type the market has advanced 10 cents and closes firm at $2 60.]

Friday	385 bbls.	at 2 50	per bbl.
do	*600 "	" 2 65	" "
do	*100 "	" 2 75	" "
Saturday	237 "	" 2 50	" "
do	*50 "	" 2 70	" "
Monday	135 "	" 2 50	" "
do	*25 "	" 2 55	" "
Tuesday	100 "	" 2 50	" "
do	*50 "	" 2 65	" "
Wednesday	66 "	" 2 50	" "
do	50 "	" 2 65	" "
Thursday	92 "	" 2 60	" "

* In order.

GRAIN.—CORN—The market has been quiet all the week with very little doing in the way of country shipping and very light local demands. The cargo arrivals have been only two. Of these one containing 1,057 bushels was sold at 77½ cents which is a decline of ½ cent. The other came to a dealer and went into store. The market for cargoes closes quiet but steady at last quotation, 77½ cents. There are several cargoes now on voyage for this port and it is thought when these arrive that the market will decline. From store there has been no change in prices of importance. The receipts for the week 9,655 bushels against 23,359 bushels for last week, are a falling off of 13,704 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: from Philadelphia, 3,000 bushels; from Baltimore, 1,500 bushels; from New York, 2,326 bushels; per schooner Charles, 1,829 bushels; per schr. William, 1,000 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 85 cents for mixed, and 90 cents for white mealing, ℔ bushel, highest figures including sacks.——OATS.—The receipts were upwards of 2,000 bushels. The market is firm with free transactions from store at 67½@70 cents ℔ bushel, sacks included.——PEAS.—The market for all kinds of this grain is also stronger, and we note a small advance on previous quotations. There is, however, very light demands, as also small stock and receipts. We quote as selling from store as follows: $1 35@$1 40 for cow, $1 35@$1 40 for clay, and $1 60@$1 75 for white, ℔ bushel.——RICE.—There is a fair stock in market, but prices are high. Sells from store in bbls. and tierces at 8¾ to 9 cents ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a fair and active business doing this week, and under continued favorable western advices the market has throughout, been very strong and buoyant in tone, and has advanced from ½ to 1 cent on all styles of western cure.

North Carolina bacon has ceased to be an item of importance in the Provision market. The receipts being very light and without sales we quote nominally as follows: 10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13@13½ cents for sides, 13@13½ cents for hog round, 15@16 cents. We quote *Western Smoked* Meat as follows: 8@8½ cents for shoulders, 9½@10 cents for sides, 17@18 cents for hams. *Dry Salted sells* as follows: 7@7½ cents for shoulders, 8½@9 cents for sides.

——LARD.—North Carolina lard is scarce and wanted. Sells at 12@12½ cents ℔ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ℔ lb.

CATTLE—There is only a moderately fair demand for live stock existing in market at present, and butcher's wants are confined principally to such as will meet their immediate necessities. A good drove of beeves will bring 6½ @ 7 cents ℔ lb. on hoof. Sheep are brought in very sparingly. For these there is only a light demand and butchers pay from $2 to $3, as ℔ quality.

POULTRY—The market is in good supply of all kinds of fowls. Chickens sell at 75 @ 80 cents ℔ pair for grown fowls and 50 @ 60 cents for young. Ducks bring $1 @ $1 25 ℔ pair. Turkeys are coming in very slowly and sell at $1 25 @ $2, as per quality.

SALT.—There is a very light stock, both of American and Liverpool, and the market is consequently high. We quote American as selling at $1 45 and Liverpool at $1 60 per sack.

HAY.—The market is well stocked and we quote as selling from store as follows:

Prime Timothy	$1 70@$1 75
New York	1 70@ 1 75
Eastern	1 75@ 1 80

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON.—Are in good demand and fair stock. Sells as follows:

Anchor Ties, }
Beckle Ties, } 9 cents.
Slide Slot Ties, }
Arrow Ties, 9 cents.

EGGS—The market is well supplied. Dealers will purchase at 20 @ 22 cents ℔ doz. by the quantity.

LUMBER.—There is a heavy business doing in the shipping trade both coastwise and to foreign countries. Our city mills are selling at the following rates:

RAFTED—PER 1,000 FEET.

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	22 00@25 00

FERTILIZERS—By the arrivals of several cargoes of late, the market is fairly supplied with all kinds mentioned below. The Spring demands have not yet fully opened, but we note a fair business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanape, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $53 time; $48 cash; $40@$50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $55; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $55; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60.

WOOD—The stock of wood is large, but prices are well up. Oak and ash are in fair supply, but pine is very scarce and wanted. Sells from flats by the cord and in large quantities at the following quotations:

Pine	$1 25@3 50
Swamp Ash	4 00
Split Ash	4 00@4 25
Oak	4 25@5 00
Blackjack	4 75@5 00

PEANUTS—As yet there has been no recovery or advance of prices in this market, although the stock is reported to have fallen one-half short of last year, and with comparatively no receipts and very heavy exports the stock here is estimated not to exceed 20,000 bushels. Dealers are purchasing at the following rates:

Ordinary	65 to 75
Prime	85 to 1 00
Extra Prime	1 00 to 1 05
Fancy	1 20 to 1 30

TIMBER.—During the week the Timber market has shown a firmer tone. Several rafts have arrived, as well as some large lots of choice articles by rail, which have been placed on market, and commanded our highest figures given below. The city mills will purchase at the following rates:

Extra Prime Mill Timber per M.	[illegible]
Prime Mill	$13 00@15 00
Extra River Timber	12 00@15 00
Prime River Timber	10 00@12 50
Common Mill	9 00@11 00
Ordinary	8 00@ 9 00
Inferior	6 00@ 7 00

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Feb 20—Spanish Barque Okendo, Remontoria, Havana, Moffitt & Co.

(Br) Barque Garstang, Thornton, Sagua LeGrand, Vick & Mebane.

Schr E L Leonard, Googins, Boston, J H Chadbourne & Co; with guano to DeRosset & Co.

Brig Altavela, Cousins, Ponce, P R, E Kidder & Son.

Brig Perces, Hinckley, Small, New York, Harris & Howell, with guano for W H McRary & Co, and others.

Feb 25—Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

U S Schr Bailey, Cousins, New York, Master.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Schr Charles, Weeks, Hyde county, DeRosset & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, Barry Bros.

Schr Ben, Davis, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Joe Carleton, Spear, New York, Worth & Worth.

Danish Barquentine Magarethte, Dahl, Cork for orders, Willard Bros.

Norwegian Schr Kvik, D'Heiem, Bremen, Willard Bros.

Schr Ocean Belle, Kelley, Boston, E Kidder & Son.

Feb 26—Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

EXPORTS

COASTWISE.

New York—Steamship Fanita—136 bales cotton, 9 do sheeting, 700 bbls rosin, 399 do crude turpentine, 166 casks spirits turpentine, 243 bdls shooks, 1,977 bushels peanuts, 58 empty bbls, 7 pkgs mdse.

Schr Ben—162 bush peanuts, 6 pkgs mdse, 1,217 bbls rosin, 50 casks spirits turpentine, 221 bales cotton, 80 cases lighters, 560 bdls staves, 240 do hoops, 80 do heading, 16 cases cotton gins, 997 cans oil.

New York—Schr Joe Carleton, 954 bbls rosin.

New York—Schr Adolph Hugel, 2,220 bbls rosin.

Boston—Brig Ocean Belle—206,464 feet lumber.

FOREIGN.

Cork for orders—Danish Barquentine Margarethte—1,222 casks spirits turpentine.

Bremen—Norwegian Schr Kvik—1,327 bbls rosin.

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

CARDIFF.

Meteor, McCullock, sld Oct 17

NEWPORT (WALES).

Delta Peterson, sld Nov 13

BOSTON.

(Br) Brig Andalusia, Matheson, sld Feb 13

(Br) Barque Eliza Avelina, Munroe, sld Feb 13

NEW YORK.

Schr Mary Price, Newton, sld Jan 17.

LIVERPOOL.

Burgermeister, Kerstein, Ehrenrich, sld Jan 16

Rana, Sarsen, sld Jan 16

German Barque Rudolph, Paske, sld Jan 24

Wild Hunter, Erichsen, sld Feb 1

LONDON.

Brig Konigen Augusta, Pritzkor, sld Jan 16

German Brig Montag, Stromstadt, sld Feb 5

HAVANA.

Spanish Barque Desengano, Telleria, sld Feb 2

HAMBURG.

(Br) Brig Essex, Smith sld Jan 26

German Barque Bertha, Shwartz, sld Jan 26

CUXHAVEN.

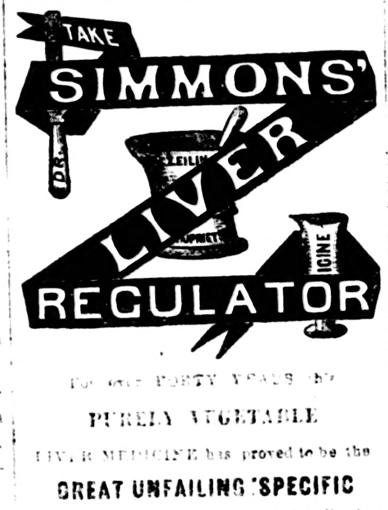
Essex, Smith, sld Jan 27

GLOUCESTER.

Fraw, Anderson, sld Jan 29

CARDENAS.

Brig J M Barrus, Wilson, sld Jan 31



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PURELY VEGETABLE

LIVER MEDICINE has proved to be the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and the painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, CHILLS AND FEVER, &c., &c. After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine Powders

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a Liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before) $1 per package. Sent by mail $1 04.

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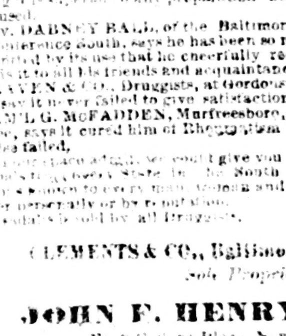


THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY

for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

Dr. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefited by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

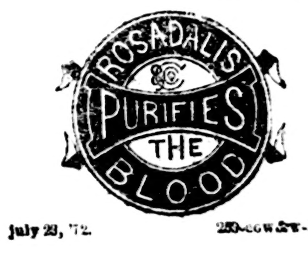
CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAM'L G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

[illegible] Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

CLEMENTS & CO., Baltimore,
Sole Proprietors.

JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College Place, New York
Wholesale Agents



July 23, '72. 250-eow&w-lyeh

ETIWAN FERTILIZERS.

Three very Superior Articles are offered by the Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate Company of Charleston, S. C., viz:

ETIWAN GUANO.

A complete manure adapted to Cotton, Grain and Tobacco, being the well known article heretofore offered at the very high grade of 18 per cent. dissolved Bone Phosphate of Lime, with the addition, as heretofore, of Peruvian Guano, Ammonia and Potash. Price $55 per ton, if paid on or before the 1st of April next, and $60 per ton, payable 1st November, 1873, without interest.

ETIWAN CROP FOOD.

A new article of about the same high grade of Soluble Phosphate, compounded with the elements of Cotton Seed in such a manner as to ensure one of the best fertilizers for Cotton and Grain, at a lower price than the Etiwan Guano. Price $40 per ton, if paid on or before the 1st of April next; $45 per ton, payable 1st November, 1873, without interest.

ETIWAN DISSOLVED BONE.

Averaging from 22 to 24 *per cent.* of Dissolved Bone Phosphate, and thus enabling the planter, by composting, to obtain two tons of half that grade at a saving of *one-half cost of freight.* Price $35 per ton, if paid on or before the 1st of April next; $40 per ton, payable 1st November, 1873, without interest.

TAKE NOTICE that *all* these fertilizers are of the *highest grade of Soluble Phosphate,* and must help for more than one year.

SPRUNT & HINSON, Agents,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUB-AGENTS.

G. BONEY & SON, Duplin Road.	B. & J. W. AYCOCK, Fremont.
L. A. MERRIMON, Magnolia.	MEEKE & JONES, Lumberton.
D. G. MORISEY, Warsaw.	R. & J. C. McCASKELL, Shoe Heel.
DANIEL BOWDEN, Bowden's.	McCASKELL & McLEAN, Laurinburg.
FAISON & HICKS, Faison's.	ALEX STEWART, Rockingham.
R. J. SOUTHERLAND, Mount Olive.	H. G. FLADGER, Lilesville.
GILES KORNEGAY, Dudley.	ROSE & BROTHER, Wadesboro.

Jan 30 26—

E. FRANK COE'S

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

— OR —

BONE MANURE!

WARRANTED GENUINE.

THIS FERTILIZER has been used by leading Planters in almost every neighborhood during the past eight years, giving always perfect satisfaction and is believed to be the very best article in use both for the growing crop and the permanent improvement of the soil.

NO MANURE CAN BE MORE ECONOMICAL.

200 TONS DAILY EXPECTED.

For Sale on Same Terms as Last Season.

$55 Cash---$60 Payable 1st November; or, for 400 Lbs. Cotton Delivered on or Before November 1st.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
AGENTS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

Feb 12-D&W

12 SAMPLES sent by mail for 50 cts. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham square, N. Y. 4w

Employment, $10 per week. Agents and others to sell a new article, indispensable to merchants and manufacturers. Add. with stamp, F. B. Smith & Co., 95 Liberty street, New York. 4w

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars Free. Stafford Manufacturing Company, 66 Fulton St., New York. 4w

3 copies of the STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, 100 pages and 3 packages of NEW FARM SEEDS FREE, by enclosing 2 stamps. Address, N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Pa. 4w

WANTED. IF YOU WISH TO BUY A SEWING MACHINE, or become an agent, address WASHINGTON SEWING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass. 4w

Agents! A Rare Chance!

We will pay all agents $40 per week in cash, who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address [illegible] & CO., Charlotte, Mich. 4w

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Be deceived, but for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness and bronchial difficulties, use only

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

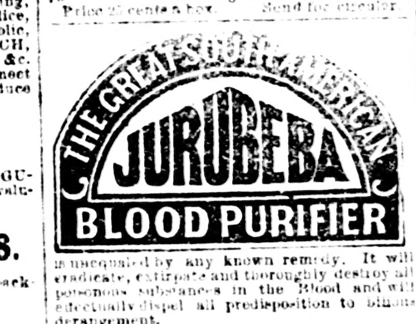
Worthless imitations are on the market, but the only scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies, as in these tablets, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

In all cases of irritation of the mucous membrane these TABLETS should be freely used, their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

Be warned, never neglect a cold, it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic Tablets as a specific.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG,
18 Platt St., New York,
Sole Agent for United States.

Price 25 cents a box. Send for circular. 4w



is unequaled by any known remedy. It will eradicate, extirpate and thoroughly destroy all poisonous substances in the Blood and will effectually dispel all predisposition to bilious derangement.

Is there want of action in your Liver and Spleen? Unless relieved at once, the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, &c., &c.

Have you a Dyspeptic Stomach? Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with poverty of the Blood, Dropsical tendency, General Weakness and Inertia.

Have you weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhoea or Inflammation of the Bowels.

Have you weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You are exposed to suffering in its most aggravated form.

Are you dejected, drowsy, dull, sluggish, or depressed in spirits, with headache, backache, coated tongue and bad tasting mouth?

For a certain remedy for all of these diseases, weaknesses and troubles; for cleansing and purifying the vitiated blood and imparting vigor to all the vital forces; for building up and restoring the weakened constitution USE

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which is pronounced by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris "the most powerful tonic and alterative known to the medical world." This is no new and untried discovery but has been long used by the leading physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.

Don't weaken and impair the digestive organs by cathartics and physics, they give only temporary relief—Indigestion, flatulency and dyspepsia with piles and kindred diseases are sure to follow their use.

Keep the blood pure and health is assured.

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NOTICE!

Application will be made to the President and Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company for the reissue of certificate for one share of stock in said Company, said certificate having been lost.

J. D. LIPPITT,
Administratrix Estate of J. J. Lippitt.

Jan 17 w-6t

ESPECIAL ATTENTION

of manufacturers who have become disgusted with the odors of Paraffine Oils and their ill effects upon machinery, is invited to

E. H. KELLOGG'S SPERM ENGINE OIL @ $1 00 ℔ gallon
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E. H. KELLOGG,
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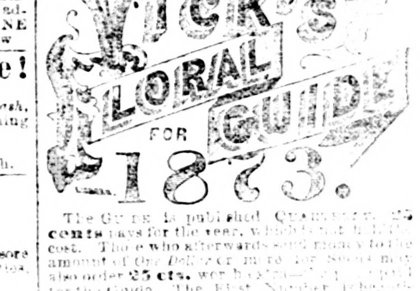

The GUIDE is published Quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds may also order 25 cts. worth extra—the price paid for the Guide. The First Number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, &c., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. 150 pages on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover. The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German, and ready to send out.

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2d. No extra charge on the lives of females.

3d. Policies incontestable after two years.

4th. The rate of Interest in this State is much higher than those of the Northern States, Companies here can afford to [illegible] insure.

5th. The Directors and Officers of the Company are prominent business men of N.S. who are KNOWN to be men of INTEGRITY and WORTH.

6th. The Company have deposited with the [illegible] [illegible] Capital Stock of $100,000.

7th. All the Funds of the Company are invested in this State and circulated among our own People. [illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES L. BROOKS,
General Superintendent.

THOS. GRAEME Local Agent.

Sept 18th, 1872

Reidville Female College,

South Carolina.

The next session begins on Monday, February 3d, 1873, and continues, without interruption, ten calendar months. The College is situated in Spartanburg District, S. C., within a few miles of the Richmond and Atlanta Air Line Railroad.

The facilities for furnishing a liberal and thorough education are not surpassed by any institution in the South. Its teachings valuable cabinet of minerals gathered, with great care by the late Professor [illegible], together with a complete set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus [illegible] from time to time as the demand may require.

The ordinary college expenses for the scholastic year, exclusive of clothing and traveling, vary from $175 to $200. Address, for catalogue or further information,

THOS. WARD WHITE, President,
Reidville, S. C.

N. B. A member of the Faculty will leave the National Hotel, Columbia, S. C., Wednesday morning, the 5th of March, in charge of pupils.

feb 27 50-d&wlt

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

Condensed from the Raleigh News

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1873.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, presented a petition from citizens of his county, praying an act to prevent the sale of ardent spirits within one mile of Peacock's Store in said county.

Mr. Dunham, from the committee on Calendar and Adjournment, reported that in the opinion of the Joint committee, the Legislature could adjourn on Monday, 3d of March.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill providing for the biennial election of officers of the General Assembly, and prescribing their respective duties and fixing the compensation for the same, was taken up.

Mr. Love offered an amendment striking out the one hundred dollars extra compensation allowed the principal clerk for superintending the publication of the journals and indexing the same.

Mr. Dunham objected to the amendment and urged that the work was worth the money.

The amendment was adopted.

Messrs. Welch and Dunham offered a number of amendments perfecting the phraseology of the bill.

Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, moved to strike out the 12th section authorizing the employment of extra clerks.

Mr. Todd moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried,

Mr. Powell moved to take up the resolution introduced by Mr Cowles to print the muster rolls of the war of 1861, there being but one copy known to exist in existence. The roll contains the names of all the soldiers from North Carolina, and is important under the pension act of Congress in process for the claims of survivors of deceased widows of deceased soldiers.

Bill to promote the agricultural interests of the State was resumed.

Mr. Woodfin, the introducer of the bill, offered a substitute, and asked that the Superintendent of Education shall prepare such books for pupils in public schools as will impress on the fundamental principles of

Mr. Todd, the bill was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. Morehead, Chairman of the committee, having given notice that the committee would report a bill to amend the laws covering the objects of Mr. Norwood's bill.

The liquor bill, which passed its second reading on yesterday, and was made special order for to-day, was taken up by Mr. Love. It covers the State with a patch-work of prohibitory laws, making churches and schoolhouses the centres of the patches.

The bill incorporating the Great Western Air Line Railway was taken up and passed its third reading.

THIRD READING.

A bill amending the laws of 1868-'9, in regard to administrators and executors, passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Worth, the reconsideration of constitutional amendments was postponed until Friday.

On motion of Mr. Respass, the machinery bill of the revenue law was made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1873.

Mr. Swain, of Mecklenburg, a bill to amend the law relating to attachments.

Mr. Ellis, the same, a bill to provide for the enforcement of judgment obtained upon obligations contracted for the purchase of real estate where title has passed.

Mr. Richardson, of Columbus, a bill to repeal that portion of all charters and laws exempting railroad companies and monied corporations from taxation.

Mr. Bennett, a bill in reference to the Western Railroad.

Mr. Carter, from the Committee on Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, a bill to appropriate $5,000 a d certain lands belonging to the State of North Carolina, to the colored department of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. Calendar.

Mr. Badger, from joint committee on enrollment, submitted a verbal report that said committee had carefully examined the calendar, and that during night sessions and working days the General Assembly could adjourn on Monday, March 3d, at 12 M., and offered a resolution to that effect which was introduced into the Senate and by the Senate Branch of the Legislature.

The unfinished business of yesterday—the Revenue Bill—was taken up.

The first question was on Mr. Bowman's motion to section 11, to wit:

"That no person shall be required to take license to sell spirituous or vinous liquors until he shall have proved to the satisfaction of the County Commissioners that he is a man of good moral character, and shall give bond, with good security, justified by the oath of the obligor in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned that he will maintain and preserve good order in the place where he proposes to sell, and some discussion between Messrs. Bowman, Bennett, Johnston and Brown, of Mecklenburg, the yeas and nays were called and the proviso was not adopted. Yeas 20, nays 80.

On motion of Mr. Rhodes, section 22 was struck out.

On motion of Mr. Rhodes moved to insert "five dollars" and insert "one dollar." Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Blackwell the following was added to section 22:

Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed as to require a tax to be paid by any person other than merchants, peddlers, for bartering cotton, wool, hides, iron, earthenware and other articles for domestics.

On motion of Mr. Badger "two" was stricken out in line 3 section 26, and the word "five" inserted.

The amendment imposes a tax of five per cent. upon the gross receipts of every Insurance or Assurance Company not corporated in this State.

On motion of Mr. Richardson section 28 was amended.

Amendments submitted by Mr. Bennett were adopted. The Revenue Bill then passed its third reading.

A message was received from the Senate with a resolution on adjournment, it being a resolution to adjourn on the 3d of March, at 12 M., which resolution was adopted.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 20, 1873.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Norwood rose to a question of personal privilege and sent to the Clerk's desk the following paper:

[Published yesterday in special from Raleigh to the JOURNAL.]

Mr. Allen called up the bill for a general law in relation to prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in certain localities, it being the committee's substitute for the several bills for the same purpose presented from time to time. [The bill grants the prohibition asked for if approved by the qualified voters, but does not interfere with existing licenses.]

The bill then passed its second and third readings—the last vote being 27 to 2.

On motion of Mr. Welch the bill in relation to the public debt was made the special order for 11 o'clock on Monday next.

Mr. Nicholson introduced a bill to regulate the sale of land sold under execution. Referred.

Mr. Love, a bill to amend the charter of the Western Division of the North Carolina Railroad Company. Referred.

THE MACHINERY BILL.

The bill to provide for the collection of revenue (the Machinery bill) the special order for 11 o'clock, was taken up on its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Welch the bill was considered by sections.

Sections 1 to 10 inclusive were adopted without amendment.

Mr. Norwood moved by adding to sec., 11 the provisor the words "in the excess does not exceed in value $1,000." Adopted.

Secs., 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 were adopted without amendment.

Mabson, col., moved to amend section 19 by striking out the following words: "And all persons who are liable for poll-tax, and willfully fail to list it within the time allowed before the list taker and the County Commissioners, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days."

The Senate refused to strike out by a vote of 24 to 9.

Sec. 27 was amended in the proviso by providing that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the collecting officer from levying and selling before the first day of October (instead of September), but he shall not sell before that day.

Sections 28 to 41 inclusive were adopted without amendment, and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of 26 to 7—Messrs. Cramer, Epps, col., Long, Holloman, Mabson, col., McCabe and Respass voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, of Rockingham, the rules were suspended and the bill was put upon its third reading.

Mr. Gudger called the question on the passage of the bill. The call was sustained and the bill passed its third reading—yeas 25, no 8. Messrs. Cheshire, Cramer, Epps, col., Hill, Mabson, col., McCabe, Respass and Smith voting in the negative.

Mr. Waring introduced a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to confer with the Coleman Brothers with a view to the completion of their contract for building the Penitentiary, and to report the action to the Legislature.

Mr. Worth moved to amend by instructing said committee to report the amount of tax required to complete the erection of the buildings in addition to the amount already levied under general law, subject to and controlled by the convict.

There being no objection the resolution was so modified and was sent to the House.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Commerce in the city of Raleigh passed its third reading.

Harris and McKenzie, of Robeson, introduced three bills to strengthen the militia, which were voted down and the bills passed their third reading—22 to 11. Party vote.

The Chair announced Messrs. Waring and Respass as the Senate members of the joint select committee on the Coleman contract for building the penitentiary, &c.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, the bill to change the dividing line between Columbus and Brunswick counties, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, the bill in relation to the Commercial Bank of Wilmington was taken up, the special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

An l on motion of Mr. Durham, the bill to establish a rat of interest, the special order for 11:30 o'clock, to-morrow.

On motion of Epps, col., the rule was suspended and the bill to amend the charter of the Halifax and Scotland Neck R. R. Co., passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to laying off and constructing public highways passed its several readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, February 19.

The bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Duplin Road in Duplin county, passed its several readings.

A bill to incorporate the Old North State Lumber, Mining and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Bill to incorporate Sim Field High School in Duplin county. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Wilmington Ship Canal Company. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the town of Fair Bluff, in the county of Columbus, passed its several readings.

Substitute to House bill authorizing the Board of County Commissioners of Brunswick county to levy a special tax and for other purposes, was adopted.

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Averasboro' in the county of Harnett, was passed.

A bill to change the time for holding the Superior Court for Cumberland county. Substitute adopted and bill passed.

A bill giving power to Supreme Court to grant writs of *certiorari* in certain cases, passed its several readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

Mr. Bryan, of Sampson, a petition from certain citizens of Sampson county asking the passage of a prohibitory law for Goshen Church.

Mr. Bryan, of Sampson, a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Goshen Church.

Mr. Michael, a bill to prohibit the adulteration and the sale of spirituous liquors.

Mr. McNeill moved to reconsider the vote by which the revenue bill passed its third reading. Mr. McNeill stated that his object was to move to strike out one "quart" and insert one "gallon."

The motion to reconsider was discussed by Messrs. McNeill, Brogden and Bowman.

Mr. Stanford thought that the revenue bill had been sufficiently discussed, and moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

Mr. McNeill called the yeas and nays, and the motion to table prevailed; ayes 67, nays 32.

By leave, Mr. Heaton introduced a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within five miles of school house No. 1, in Federal Point Township, New Hanover county.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting a letter from J. S. Anderson, member of the House, to Senator Norwood, for the action of the House.

Mr. Bennett offered a resolution that the Speaker appoint a committee to investigate the matter, and that they report at their earliest convenience. The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted. Messrs. Bennett, Rhodes and Waugh constitute the committee.

The House next considered Senate amendments to the "school law." Several sections were amended and adopted.

The rules were suspended and House bill 215, an act relating to fences and for the protection of crops, was put upon its second reading. The counties of Granville, Davie, Rockingham and Guilford were stricken from the bill, and the bill passed its second reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The hour of 12 having arrived the Speaker announced the special order, being the consideration of the constitutional amendments. The first motion was to reconsider the vote by which the act to alter the constitution in relation to public charities failed to pass. The motion to reconsider prevailed and the bill passed the second reading—yeas 81, nays 29.

Senate bill 459, House bill 408, a bill to alter the Constitution of the State in relation to the public debt was put upon its third reading, and pending its consideration the House adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Speaker Robinson called the House to order at 7½ o'clock p. m.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A bill to be entitled an act to establish the weight of a bu hel of potatoes and turnips.

A bill to require fines and penalties to be paid to county tre s u y or he benefit of the school fund. Indefinitely postponed.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors, passed its several readings.

MESSAGE FROM SENATE.

A resolution to raise a joint select committee on the contract for the Penitentiary, was adopted.

Messrs. Brown, of Mecklenburg, Marler and Rhodes constitute the House branch of said committee.

A bill authorizing the Commissioners of Brunswick to levy a special tax passed third reading.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

Mabson, col., presented a memorial of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Wilmington. Referred.

The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors near Horeb Church, in Robeson county, was tabled.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to incorporate the Old North State Lumber and Manufacturing Company. Enrolled.

BILLS, &C.

Mr. Cunningham introduced a bill for the protection of the property of the University of the State. Referred.

Mabson, col., a bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington. Referred.

THE BILL TO REGULATE THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The following bill, reported from the committee to whom the matter had been referred, the special order, was put upon its second reading:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT CONCERNING RATE OF INTEREST."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That [illegible]

[illegible] and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, offered a substitute providing that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to relieve persons acting in a fiduciary capacity from their liability under their bonds.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Norwood moved to amend by requiring annual statements to be made by July of each year, of the condition of banks.

Mr. Allen was in favor of Mr. Norwood's amendment, as it would enable the State to ascertain the tax to be levied on banks.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Worth moved to extend the provisions of the law of 1866, in regard to the rate of interest, to all transactions between citizens involving money matters.

Mr. Todd moved to make the legal rate of interest six per cent. and any sum on written contracts, not exceeding eight per cent. He called the previous question.

Mr. Worth's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Todd's was also adopted by a vote of 15 to 13.

The question was then on the second reading of the bill, and it failed to pass without a division.

A motion was made to reconsider this vote and pending the question the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

The following bills passed their several readings, having occupied almost the entire session:

Engrossed bill to incorporate the Farmer's Loan Bank, of Wilmington, with amendments which send it back to the House, and

Engrossed bill to incorporate the Goldsboro' Banking and Loan Association, with amendments.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

REPORTS.

Mr. Gaither introduced a resolution for the protection of fish in the waters of North Carolina. This resolution provides that the Speaker appoint a committee of ten to report a bill for the protection of fish in the waters of North Carolina.

Mr. Luckey introduced a bill in regard to additional accomodations for the insane.

Mr. McNeill, a bill to change the time of holding the superior court of Robeson and Brunswick.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the rules were suspended and the bill to establish the weight of a bushel of sweet potatoes, turnips, &c., was taken up.

Mr. Badger offered a substitute which was adopted and the bill passed to third reading. [This bill makes the weight of sweet potatoes fifty pounds, turnips fifty pounds, and Irish potatoes sixty pounds.]

Mr. Heaton introduced a bill to authorize and empower the Board of Aldermen of the city of Wilmington to submit the question of subscribing $100,000 dollars to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company to the qualified voters of said city, and to authorize the issue of bonds.

Mr. Heaton, a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within five miles of school house No. 1, in Federal Point Township, New Hanover county, passed its several readings.

Special order being the bill to grant amnesty and pardon, was taken up. Mr. Bennett moved to postpone until Tuesday.

Mr. Badger moved to indefinitely postpone and called the yeas and nays. The House refused to indefinitely postpone. Yeas 51, nays 62.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The constitutional amendments were then put upon their third reading, and passed as follows:

An act in relation to the public debt.

An act in relation to the Code Commissioners.

An act in relation to exemptions.

An act in relation to the office of Superintendent of Public Works.

An act in relation to the University.

An act in relation to the State census.

An act in relation to Federal and other office holders.

An act in relation to annual sessions of the General Assembly.

The bill to alter the Constitution in relation to public charities elicited much discussion, Messrs. Brown, of Mecklenburg, and Morrison advocating, and Messrs. Luckey, Jones, of Caldwell, Gorman and Ellison opposing it.

Mr. Heaton introduced a bill to amend sec. 8, chap. 35, of the revised code relating to statute of limitations in criminal cases.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Bennett, by leave, reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee on a bill to allow the Commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax.

Rules were suspended and the bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, the unfinished business, the bill to alter the Constitution in regard to public charities, was postponed until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, House bill 500, a bill to allow certain counties to elect a Finance Committee, passed its several readings.

House bill 506, to incorporate the Cross Creek Benevolent Society of Fayetteville, passed its several readings.

House bill 174, bill to provide for the service of process issuing from Courts of Justices of the Peace in civil causes, passed its several readings.

Bill to provide for amercements in Justices' Courts, passed its several readings.

Bill to be entitled an act concerning corporations, passed its several readings.

Bill concerning Superior Court Clerks and Justices' Courts, passed its second and third readings.

A bill to change the fees of constables passed its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Badger, was made special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL.

ON MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelope.

Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

feb 8 371-d&w3mosch

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world. Perfectly Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. No disappointment. No Ridiculous Tints or Unpleasant Odor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not Stain the Skin, but leaves the Hair clean, Soft and Beautiful. The only safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory 81 Bond Street, New York.

feb 21-1872 [illegible]

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

[illegible] genuine is signed on the wrapper, label, bottle and stopper by JOHN LEA & PERRINS, Worcester. Also by Grocers and Dealers in the United States.

1854.

Otard, Dupuy & Co.

PALE BRANDY.

The Finest Old Brandy ever offered in this country.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,

7 North Front Street.

Our Old Rye

"In the Evening Sweet" is our Old Rye Whiskey which have no equals to offer.

We guarantee its Age and Purity.

Sold only by us at

7 North Front Street.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.

New Hulled Buckwheat,

NEW ORLEANS AND

LOAF SUGAR SYRUP.

Choice Golden Orange County Butter.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,

feb 23 7 NORTH FRONT STREET. 47

Bacon and Corn.

75 Hhds. and Boxes D. S. Sides,

50 Hhds. and Tcs. Canvassed Sides,

75 Hhds. and Boxes D. S. and Smoked Sides and Shoulders,

4,000 Bushels Corn,

For sale by

F. W. KERCHNER.

feb 23 47—

Hay, Coffee and Glue.

800 Bales Prime Hay,

500 Bags Coffee,

150 Barrels Glue,

For sale by

F. W. KERCHNER.

feb 24 47—

Axes, Salt and Land Plaster.

50 Dozen Club and Boxing Axes,

7,000 Sacks Salt,

200 Tons Ground Land Plaster,

For sale by

F. W. KERCHNER.

feb 23 47

Rice, Meal, Whiskey and Schnapps.

75 Tierces and Barrels Rice,

100 Bushels Water-ground Meal,

100 Barrels Whiskey,

200 Cases Schnapps,

For sale by

F. W. KERCHNER.

feb 21 47

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Bass, Scott & Co. was dissolved on the 8th instant by the death of Wm. K. Bass. The affairs of said firm will be settled by the surviving partners, who will continue the business under the name and style of

J. J. SCOTT & CO.

Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the old firm, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

J. J. SCOTT, } Surviving
H. J. SAULS, } Partners.

dec 11 353-d3m&wlm

WE OFFER

1,000 BBLS. FLOUR—all grades,

250 Boxes D. S. Sides,

50 Hhds. Bacon Sides & Shoulders,

250 Bbls. Mess Pork,

5,000 Bushels Corn,

250 Bales Hay,

250 Kegs Nails,

40 Tons Hoop Iron,

200 Bbls. Distiller's Glue,

2,000 Sacks Salt,

150 Hhds. Cuba Molasses,

250 Bbls. S. H. Syrup, &c., &c.

At Low Prices.

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

feb 15 50

OWEN FENNELL, JR.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and Country Produce generally. feb 9-d&wlmch

Kerosene Oil, Whiskey and Brandy.

25 Bbls Kerosene Oil,

125 Bbls Rye and Corn Whiskey,

25 Barrels Brandy.

For sale by

F. W. KERCHNER.

feb 10 41—

Consolidated Statement of the Condition of

THE BANK OF NEW HANOVER,

At Wilmington, Goldsboro and Tarboro, on February 1st, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts:		
Domestic bills	298 144 97	
Northern Bills	39 425 16	
Overdrafts	5,866 69	691,562 82
Check Bank on hand		41 50
Uncurrent bank notes (customary value)		276 54
Office furniture, safes, &c.		4,249 15
Real Estate		42, 24 85
Due by banks and bankers		42,380 37
Cash on hand:		
Silver	572 10	
Gold	8 5 16	
Currency	72,504 12	73 971 38
		$853,024 61

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	200 000 00	
Surplus fund	3 327 3	
Dividend No. 1	1 000 00	
Bills redeemed	82,833 00	
Bills payable	35 000 10	
Deposits (individual)	481 295 14	
Deposits (banks and bankers)	6,678 47	$858,084 64

Statement of the Bank at Wilmington.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts:		
Domestic bills	281,458 61	
Northern Bills	238 3?2 17	
Overdrafts	5,866 69	525,638 07
Due by Banks and Bankers		24,800 75
Due by Goldsboro and Tarboro branches		86,957 91
Check Books		196 70
Uncurrent Bank Notes		276 54
Office Furniture		769 30
Real Estate		35,000 00
Cash on hand:		
Gold	292 70	
Silver	444 05	
Currency	44,078 44	44,815 19
		$868,211 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	150 000 00
Profit and Loss	33,140 09
Bills re discounted	75 833 00
Bills payable	35,000 00
Due Individual Depositors	365 650 71
Due Banks and Bankers	5,207 88
	$668,211 68

Statement of Goldsboro Branch.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	102,903 73
Due by Banks and Bankers	8,650 96
Check Books	6 75
Cash Furniture and safe	1,384 91
Real Estate	5,431 91
Cash on hand:	
Gold	402 80
Silver	66 00
Currency	8,417 84
	$127,518 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital	50,000 00
Profit and Loss	2,140 09
Bills re discounted	75 833 00
Due Banks and Bankers	169 79
Due Individual Depositors	365 650 71
Due Wilmington and Tarboro	31,073 80
	$127,518 60

Statement of Tarboro Branch.

RESOURCES:

Loans	66 021 0
Due by Banks	9 2?5 [illegible]
Check Books	194 5
Office furniture and safe	1,?5? 00
Real Estate	1,?29 94
Cash on hand	40 65
Gold	42 [illegible]
Currency	2? 0?3 [illegible]
	$ [illegible]

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	25,000 00
Profit and Loss	3,?0 [illegible]
Due Individual Depositors	31,000 00
Due Banks and Bankers	2?,?2 ?5
Due Wilmington and Goldsboro	?78 ??
	9 ?85 ??
	$?0,0?? ??

L. S. D. Wallace, Cashier of the Bank of New Hanover, cheerfully accepts the above statement of the affairs of the Bank of New Hanover, Goldsboro and Tarboro, and knows the same to be correct.

S. D. WALLACE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of February, 1873.

I. B. GRAINGER, Notary Public.

feb 4 30 3-mar-w-d

Turpentine Farm FOR SALE

Near the City of Wilmington, N. C.

75,000 BOX BOARDS

Would now offer for sale the Farm of Jas. H. Lyon, about two miles south of Wilmington, on the eastern part of the Carolina Central Railroad, containing

1,221 4-10 ACRES

Mr. James Brocket, corner of Second and Church streets will show the land to any person desiring to purchase.

For terms apply to

CRONLY & MORRIS.

oct 9 [illegible]

LOTTERY.

$300.000

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

50,000 NUMBERS

Class O, to be Drawn Feb. 28, 1873.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $800,000.

prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	5,000	9 prizes of	800
4 prizes of	2,500	9 prizes of	200
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	500
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	100
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	200	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Quarters, $2 50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

☞ Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for a circular. Address,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,

Post Office Box 2448. St. Louis, Mo.

april 1 Head Second and Third, Up Stairs.

L.D. SINE'S

ESTABLISHED 1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE

Cotton, Corn and Potato CULTIVATOR.

WILEY'S PATENT.

Not only an Entertainment but a Distribution of Wealth!

$100,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY

L. D. SINE'S

40th Semi-Annual

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, March 24th, 1873.

One Grand Capital Prize $10,000, Gold!

One Prize, $5,000 in Silver!

Five Prizes $1,000 = greenbacks!

Five Prizes $500 =

Ten Prizes $100 =

Two Family Sewing Machines, each to be sold for $100.

Two Gold Hunting Watches, each worth $100.

Two Gold Hunting Lever Watches, each worth $100.

Two Ladies' Silver Watches, each worth $100.

Two Individual Gold Watches, each worth $100.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 5,000.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $11; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. Fifth St. CINCINNATI, O.
dec 21 3m-wdw

FERTILIZERS! FERTILIZERS!!

500 Tons Star Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate.

500 Tons Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate.

100 Tons Bahama Soluble Guano.

Prices $52 50 Cash by 1st April--$60 Payable 1st November, 1873, Without Interest.

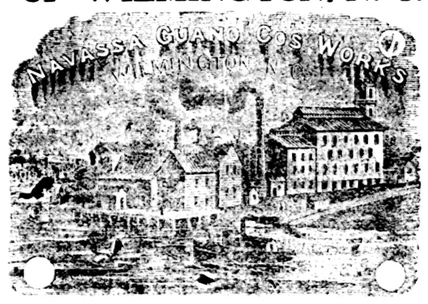
Live Local Agents Wanted for Places where we Have None.

VICK & MEBANE.

feb 7 4-w2m

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY,

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.



MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN

POPULAR STANDARD FERTILIZERS!

Price per Ton Delivered on the Cars at Factory.

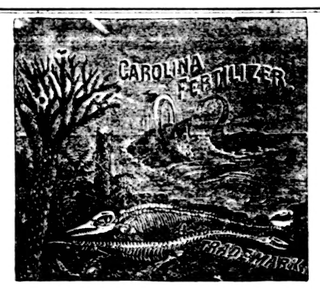
	CASH.	PAYABLE 1ST NOVEMBER.
"SOLUBLE NAVASSA GUANO," For Corn, Cotton and all Field Crops.	$55 00	$65 00
"NAVASSA TOBACCO FERTILIZER," Very rich in Ammonia and Alkaline Salts.	$65 00	$75 00
"DISSOLVED NAVASSA PHOSPHATE," Especially for compositing with Cotton Seed	$30 00	$35 00

☞ GENERAL AGENCY FOR MAPES' CELEBRATED MANIPULATED GUANOS.

☞ Agencies established at all the principal towns and cities in the Southern States.

Hon. R. R. BRIDGERS, President. C. C. L. GRAEFUN, Superintendent. DONALD MACRAE, Secretary and Treasurer.

jan 31



PRICES IN WILMINGTON:

$48 00 PER 2,000 LBS., CASH; $53 00 PER 2,000 LBS., PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1873, FREE OF INTEREST.

We challenge comparison with other FERTILIZERS, as to result of application to crops. Quality and prices considered, make it the

CHEAPEST MANURE IN MARKET.

Demand More Than Doubled Each Succeeding Season.

LOCAL AGENTS THROUCHOUT THE STATE.

DeROSSET & CO., Wilmington,

Agents for North Carolina.

19 d&w

1873. 1873.

TO FACTORS AND PLANTERS!

STANDARD FERTILIZERS!!

Quick Returns, and Permanent Improvement to the Soil.

PHOENIX GUANO, price per ton 2,000 lbs. $57 50

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO'S

MANIPULATED GUANO, price per ton 2,000 lbs. $70 00

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO'S

GUANO COMPOUND, price per ton 2,000 lbs. $65 00

We are offering the above old established brands of Fertilizers to Planters at above prices, on time payable November 1st 1873, without interest, with the privilege of discount, 1½ per cent. per month or unexpired time if sooner paid before maturity.

These popular Fertilizers have been used by the planters of North Carolina and South Carolina for several years with perfect satisfaction, each year adding to their reputation as THE BEST OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Phœnix Guano and Cotton Seed Compost

We would especially call the attention of Planters to this valuable preparation. It was used last season by a large number of Planters, and the results show an increased nett profit of $30 to $40 per cent. over the natural soil.

Factors receiving orders from their country friends for Fertilizers will please call on us, before making their purchases. The standard of the brands we represent are guaranteed to be full up to the representation by analysis.

Liberal discount will be made on all cash orders.

☞ For reports from Planters and valuable information for Planters, call on

JAS. T. PETTEWAY,

General Agent,

jan10-9- WILMINGTON, N. C.

Coffee, Pork, Flour and Cheese.

200 cases Rio, Java and Laguayra Coffee, for sale by

1,000 Barrels Flour,

200 Boxes Cheese,

For sale by

feb 16 F. W. KERCHNER. 41

Oats and Corn.

2,000 Bushels Oats,

5,000 Bushels Corn,

For sale by

feb 16 F. W. KERCHNER. 41—

For Sale or Rent!

1,000 ACRES OF LAND.

ROUND PINES—Will cut about eight crop boxes, two miles from Iron Hill X Roads, right in the heart of Turpentine, &c.

J. B. STANLY,

jan 31 Whiteville, Columbus county. 10-d&wtf

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR SALE AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE

I. B. GRAINGER.....President
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ISAAC BATES.....Assistant Cashier

BANK OF

NEW HANOVER.

Capital and Surplus $225,000

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

D. R. MURCHISON of Williams & Murchison
GEO. R. FRENCH, of Geo. R. French & Son.
H. COLLINS, of Adrian & Vollers.
J. W. HINSON, of Sprunt & Hinson.
C. M. STEDMAN, of Wright & Stedman.
JAMES A. LEAK, of Wm. Price & Co.
M. WEICHEL, of Tarboro, N. C.
E. B. BORDEN, of Goldsboro, N. C.
I. B. GRAINGER, President.

Goldsboro' Branch.

E. B. BORDEN.....President
E. P. HOWELL.....Cashier

DIRECTORS

E. B. BORDEN, W. T. FAIRCLOTH, W. F. KORNEGAY, A. J. GALLOWAY, HERMAN WEILL.

Tarboro' Branch.

M. WEICHEL.....President
J. D. CUMMING.....Cashier

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JAMES M. REDMOND, FRED PHILLIPS, W. G. LEWIS, MATHEW WEICHEL.

Issues Certificates of Deposit bearing interest. Is authorized by Charter to receive on deposit moneys held in trust by Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., &c., &c.

Sells Checks at par on New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Columbia, Charleston, Richmond, Petersburg and all the cities and towns in North Carolina.

Buys and sells checks in sums to suit on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, &c.

Buys and sells Gold, Silver, Bank Bills, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

Strict attention given to the orders and requests of our country friends by mail or otherwise.

nov 20 356-wa-tf-d&

CANCERS CURED

By DR. KLINE'S

Wonderful Cancer Antidotes,

Which destroy and remove these cancerous growths without the use of the Knife. Cures of Fifteen Years' standing and of the same type are daily occurring under the action of the system.

We also treat all forms of Chronic, Long Standing and Obscure Diseases with unparalleled success.

Especially Epilepsy or Fits, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Scrofula and Secondary Syphilis.

For particulars, circulars, &c., call or send address to

E. H. GREEN, N. D., Goldsboro, N. C.
A. B. LINDLEY, M. D., Charlotte, N. C.
O. J. E. BENTLEY, M. D., Sumter, S. C.

jan 6 8-3m

North Carolina,

ONSLOW COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT—FALL TERM, 1872.

Durant L. Rhoder in his own behalf, and in behalf of such other creditors of the late White D. Humphrey, dec'ased, as may unite in and contribute to the action, Plaintiff,

Against

Nathan S. Humphrey, W. D. Humphrey, Mary S. Cox, wife of Custer G. Cox, and others, Defendants.

"CREDITOR'S BILL."

Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks at the Court House door in Jacksonville, N. C., and at three other public places in the county of Onslow, and also in the Weekly edition of the WILMINGTON JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the said town of Wilmington, requiring the defendants to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county on or before the 15th day of February A. D. 1873, prepared to make a proper exhibit and proof of their claims, if any such they have, and in default thereof they will be peremptorily barred from coming in on the benefit of said proceeding, and on their failure to do this, they will be peremptorily foreclosed of any right in the land that may be claimed pursuant to the proceeding.

Given under my hand and seal [SEAL.] office in Jacksonville, this 6th day of January A. D. 1873.

A. C. HUGGINS, C. S. C.
Onslow County.

jan 17 w-6w

MOTHERS,

WHY DO YOU NEGLECT TO BUY

Silver Tipped Shoes

36 w-mch

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of workingpeople, either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

sept 18, 1872 35-wly

DR. J. MILES HUNTER & TEW.

Special Practice.

CANCERS, TUMORS, SCROFULA, CHRONIC ULCERS, AND ALL ANALAGOUS DISORDERS

Successfully Treated.

O